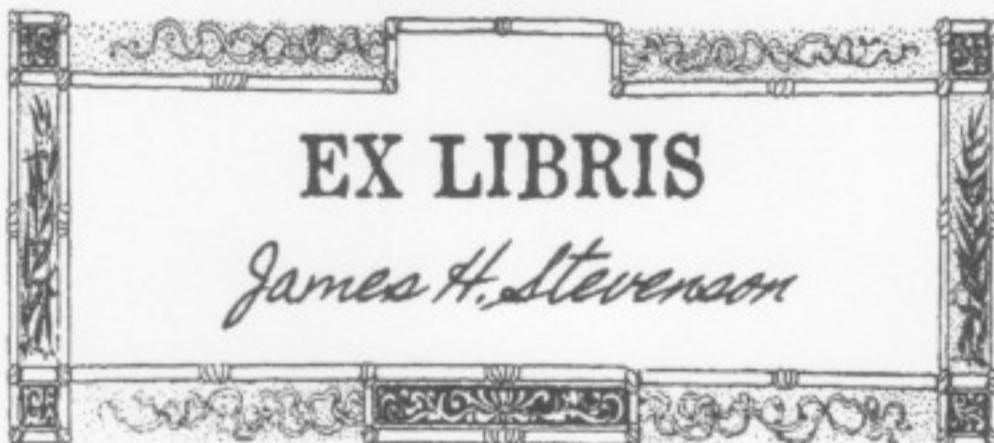


JAMES NORTON STEVENSON

THE STEVENSON REFERENCE BOOK

By

CHARLOTTE STEVENSON



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Chapter I

JOHN STEVENSON

John Stevenson of the Upper Parish of the Isle of Wight, Virginia, and his wife, Elizabeth Stevenson, are the earliest known ancestors of the South Carolina Stevenson family. He made his will Nov. 23, 1726 (Virginia State Library, Isle of Wight W. B. III, 1726-1733, p. 16), and left bequests to his wife and the following children:

1. John Stevenson
2. Abraham Stevenson
3. Thomas Stevenson
4. Charles Stevenson
5. George Stevenson
6. Mary Stevenson
7. William Stevenson

George, Charles, and William Stevenson moved to Albemarle County, Bertie Precinct, North Carolina, about 1725.

Chapter II

GEORGE STEVENSON

George and Sarah Stevenson of Virginia and two brothers, Charles and William Stevenson, began to take up grants of land in Albemarle County, Bertie Precinct, N. C., in the section which became Northhampton County and, later, Jackson County, the first on Feb. 1, 1725.

Charles Stevenson and his wife Mary were owners of about ten thousand acres of land in North Carolina, the first purchase being from William Gray of 6,040 acres on the north side of Morratack River (the Roanoke) on the west side of Falling — (illegible). This deed was witnessed by George Stevenson (Bertie Deed Book B, 384-5). In a few cases the deeds spell the name "Stephenson," but it was usually signed "Stevenson." Charles Stevenson died in 1751. His will, made July 4, 1748, was proved in the November Court, Northhampton. It was also probated in Accomack County, Virginia. This record could not be found in the Virginia State Library. His sons were Benjamin, George, William, and Jesse; his daughters, Elizabeth, Martha, Susanah, and Olive (Grimes, *Abstracts of N. C. Wills*, p. 361; Hathaway, *N. C. Historical and Genealogical Register*, I, 485).

George Stevenson also purchased land known as Tunaroy Village on the north side of "Merratock" River, consisting of 640 acres, from William Gray, on May 13, 1727, and his brother Charles witnessed the deed (Bertie Deed Book B, 443-4). George and Charles Stevenson, owning 564 acres and 860 acres, respectively, were listed June 12, 1735, on the Albemarle County, Bertie Precinct, roll as being in arrears to His Majesty for rents from Sept. 29 to March, 1732. George Stephens on May 12, 1724, sold Clement Stanford sixty acres on "Morratacky" River (Bertie Deed Book A, p. 57) and as George Stevenson, Planter, sold Henry Overstreet on June 26, 1729, 490 acres on North "Morratuck" out of 640 acres of land which had been granted him Aug. 8, 1728 (Bertie Deed Book C, p. 134). He sold his brother, Charles Stevenson, 500 acres in Bertie Precinct Aug. 12, 1724 (Bertie Deed Book A, p. 277). His purchase of 130 acres from James Rutland was proved in November Court, 1733 (Bertie Deed Book D, p. 28). He bought 240 acres from Patrick Maule Jan. 7, 1730 (Bertie Deed Book C, p. 333). He sold Joseph Blackmon 165 acres on Morratuck Mar. 10, 1728 (Bertie Deed Book C, p. 212). Apr. 6, 1745,

Michael Dorman sold George Stevenson 100 acres in Edgecombe County, located on the northeast side of Fishing Creek, witnessed by James Stevenson (Edgecombe Deed Book 3, p. 141). George Stevenson sold Aquilla Sugg on Apr. 11, 1749, 150 acres on the south side of Tar River (Edgecombe Deed Book 3, p. 383). He also sold Joseph Stevenson, son of his brother, William Stevenson (whose wife was Grace), two plots of 213 acres, one patented to him April 6, 1745, and the other on April 20, 1745, located on the north of Fishing Creek, the transaction taking place Dec. 1, 1749, and witnessed by James Stevenson (Edgecombe Deed Book 3, p. 481). He bought 150 acres on the south of Tar River Feb. 16, 1748, from William Williams (Edgecombe Deed Book 3, p. 382). George Stevenson sold a patent of April 10, 1745, of 373 acres on the west of Fishing Creek to James Stevenson Oct. 20, 1745 (Northhampton Deed Book 3, p. 438-9). On July 28, 1751, he sold 120 acres on the south of Flage Run, which he had been granted Feb. 1, 1725, to Needham Bryan (Bertie Deed Book K, p. 377). Variations in the spelling of place names in the deeds were noted.

George Stevenson died early in 1757, and his will made Dec. 17, 1756, was proved in Edgecombe Court in May, 1757 (Hathaway I, p. 72). He named as heirs his wife, Sarah; two sons, Benjamin and Stephen; his nephew, Joseph, son of William and Grace Stevenson; Richard Smith, perhaps a son-in-law; and the two children of Richard Smith, Richard and William Smith. He mentioned his brother, Charles Stevenson, and Jesse, son of Charles Stevenson (Hathaway I, p. 72). Besides the descendants through his son, Benjamin Stevenson, of Horry County, S. C., W. Harry Stephenson and Judge Gilbert G. Stephenson of Pendleton, N. C., are descended from him and have kept careful genealogies of their branch. George Stevenson's children were:

1. Benjamin
2. Stephen

Chapter III

BENJAMIN STEVENSON

Benjamin Stevenson, son of George Stevenson, the South Carolina pioneer, and his wife Sarah, was born in Virginia, possibly about 1725. He came to South Carolina with the troops under General Nathaniel Greene and took part in the battle of Hobkirk Hill near Camden, S. C., where Lord Rawdon defeated the Americans. He had been with the troops at Valley Forge. After being mustered out, he must have returned to North Carolina where his father, George Stevenson, had settled, for the first grant of land to him in South Carolina did not take place until Mar. 18, 1794 (S. C. Archives, Charleston Plats, Bundle 29, Plat 179). It reads:

Pursuant to a warrent from Job Rothmahler, Esq., Commissioner of Locations for Georgetown District I have measured and laid out unto Benjamin Stephenson a Tract of Land Containing one Hundred and forty six acres situate in Said District on S. C. side of Little Pee Dee River on N. Side of Lake Swamp on a branch called Pedy Bounded by land Belonging to Gilbert Johnson S. W. by William Strickland and N. W. by Isaac Stevens Land the other sides by vacant land and hath such form and marks as the above plat Represents.

Also, the same day Benjamin Stevenson secured the deed for a "track of land containing 311 acres on S. side of Lake Swamp on a swamp called Honey Camp." This was bounded by property of T. W. Waring, Abemeleck Williams, and Isaac Stevenson. On Jan. 5, 1805, Benjamin Stephenson (the spelling in this deed) bought 250 acres on Pleasant Meadow, Lake Swamp, from Joseph Graham, Sr., whose wife, Margaret, relinquished dower rights (Horry County Deed Book A-1, p. 261). On Nov. 6, 1808, Benjamin *Stephenson* bought from William Hemingway 1300 acres in the District of Georgetown on the waters of Little Pee Dee, adjoining the land he already held. This was part of an 1800-acre tract granted to William Hemingway Dec. 16, 1791, recorded Mar. 10, 1792, surveyed by Thomas Hemingway, Deputy Surveyor. Five hundred acres of the tract, resurveyed by Mr. Waring and Mr. Rothmahler, were not included. The witnesses were James G. Cochran and Henry Durant.

The *Georgetown Gazette* for Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1801 (Vol. IV, p. 300), carried an item headed "Committed to Gaol," signed by W. Davidson, as follows:

A Negro man named Pompey fays he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Stevens, Little-Peedee, on the Lake Swamp. Said fellow has on a fort (for "short") blue Negro Cloth coatee, a white homepun waifcoat of ftripe, ditto overalls.

The church affiliation of Benjamin Stevenson is not known. Across the swamp was the family of Robert Anderson, whose daughter Ann married his only son. Here Bishop Asbury preached Feb. 7, 1805, and wrote in his Journal, "I rode to Robert Anderson's in the Swamps and met about 30 souls to whom I spoke on Eph. 2, 8-10." Benjamin Stevenson may have been present, for his children were Methodists.

William Wright Sellers in *A History of Marion County* published in 1902 gives an account of the family, which begins:

The great-grand-father of J. Edwin Stevenson, Benjamin Stevenson came from Virginit (sic), and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War under General Greene. He settled in Horry County, on the Lake Swamp (don't know to whom he married); he had two children, a daughter and a son; the son was named Benjamin; the girl died.

Benjamin Stevenson's war service has not been verified. The family believed him to have been an officer, for his son (who was never in military service) had among his possessions when he died a "sword opaulette" which must have been a memento from his father. Family tradition has it that the wife of Benjamin Stevenson was a Beaty, but her given name and parentage are unknown.

Benjamin Stevenson was buried in the family graveyard on his farm, perhaps about 1808, as his name does not appear in records after that. On a visit to the cemetery in 1960, it was found that all the stones had fallen. An early marker was replaced about 1901 by his great-grandson, James Edwin Stevenson, who had inherited the farm. Benjamin Stevenson's will is not in existence for the Georgetown County records, sent to another county for safekeeping during the War Between the States, were burned by General Sherman. He was survived by his son, Benjamin, born in 1770, who inherited the farm, then consisting of about two thousand acres. Issue:

1. Benjamin Stevenson
2. Daughter, no other record

Chapter IV

BENJAMIN STEVENSON

Benjamin Stevenson, son of Benjamin Stevenson, was born about 1770 in Virginia, according to a census statement made by his son, William H. Stevenson, and died in 1827. Mr. Sellers wrote of him:

Benjamin, Jr., married three times—first, a Miss Booth, who was the mother of the late Samuel M. Stevenson; his second wife was a Miss Anderson; she had one son, William, and two daughters, Anne and Margaret. Anne married Daniel Oliver, and was the mother of A. R. and D. J. Oliver, and another son, named Samuel. Margaret not known. A. R. Oliver married a Miss Legette, and has already been noticed in or among the Lelettes. Daniel J. Oliver married Miss Sallie Fuller, daughter of the late Wyatt Fuller, and has several children, a son, L. Wyatt Oliver and another name unknown; they also have a daughter, Mary, who married Quincy Berry—the latter have no children. L. Wyatt Oliver married Miss Alice Jones; they have one or two children (small). Don't know what became of William Stevenson. Benjamin, Jr.'s third wife was Martha McCracken, and by her he had two sons, James Norton and Benjamin Purefoy Stevenson. The latter, if living in in (sic) Horry County.

Study of the old records did not reveal the given name of the first wife. The 1790 Census for South Carolina shows Robert Booth resident in Georgetown District, Prince Frederick's Parish, and perhaps he was the father-in-law of Benjamin Stevenson, Jr. The Booth family lived across Play Card Swamp from Benjamin Stevenson, on the road to Conway, near Adrian's Crossroads. In the Colonial period, at the fork of the road near Bayboro, placards and posters were customarily placed, and the swamp became known as "Placard," which later became "Play Card." Generally it was pronounced "kyard."

Ann Anderson, daughter of Robert Anderson, planter, of Kingstown County and his wife, Ann McCracken Anderson, became the second wife of Benjamin Stevenson. Robert Anderson was the son of William Anderson of Craven County, S. C., who was granted 200 acres on the northeast side of the Little Pee Dee on Lake Swamp on Jan. 24, 1770 (S. C. Archives, *Memorials*, Vol. X, p. 34). Ann McCracken Ander-

son was the daughter of Elizabeth McCracken White. Robert Anderson was granted 150 acres on Lake Swamp Dec. 30, 1774 (S. C. Archives, *Memorials*, Vol. 13, p. 194). He served under General Francis Marion in the Revolution. In File AA, 122a, S. C. Archives, is a paper dated Aug. 15, 1791, signed with his mark and witnessed by John McRae, J. P., stating:

Please to Deliver to Mr. John Morrall What Ever Indents you may have in your office Belonging to me for which I have received full payment from said Morrall And his receipt Shall be your Discharge for the Same.

John Morrall lived at Little River, now Horry County, and his son, Daniel Morrall, was a Captain in General Marion's Brigade and a member of the Committee for Little River. Descendants of Robert Anderson in the Stevenson family through William H. Stevenson of Texas and Ann Rebecca Stevenson Oliver of Marion County, S. C., may claim eligibility in the Daughters of the American Revolution or the S. A. R. through this forebear. Robert Anderson in his will left his daughter, Ann Anderson Stevenson, a slave but used her nick-name, Nancy. His will was made Feb. 25, 1802, and recorded Feb. 4, 1803 (Horry Probate Court, Book I, Bundle 1). It follows, witnessed by Arthur Alford, Richard Stevens and Joshua Long. The estate inventory was taken May 7, 1803, by Benjamin Gause, John Durant, and John Beaty.

In the Name of God Amen I Robert Anderson of South Carolina Kingstown County planter being Sick and weak of Body but of perfect mind and Memory thanks be to God—but Calling to mind the Mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to Die—Do make and ordain this my last will and testament that is to Say first I Give and recommend my Soul unto the hand of almighty God that Gave it and My Body to the Earth to be Burieed at the Discretion of my Executors here after Mentioned—and as Touching such worldly Estate as it please God to Blefs me with I Dispose off in the following manner first that my Lawfull Debts be paid I also Leave my Beloved Wife Ann Anderson the use of my Plantation where I now Live with the use of the mill & orchard (tell my youngest Child Comes of Lawfull age) an for the use of the family Likewise my Stock During her widow hood for the use of the family but not to Sell any and—

I also Leave my Daughter Hannah Anderson one Negro Girl Aff I also Leave my Son Henry Anderson three hundred & Sixty

Dollars in Cash to be put to interest or buy a young Negroe which my Executors Shall think best be

I also Give my son Henry this plantation I now Live on after my youngest Child Comes of age with the mill & orchad and one fifty acre Tract adjoiningest With an Equal Share of all my Stock of Every kind, of my house hould furniture an my Black Smith tools—I also Leave my Daughter Rachel Anderson one Negroe boy Tovey I also Leave my Daughter Elizabeth Anderson one Negro woman fillis I also Leave my Daughter Polley anderson one Negroe man Joe to be Sd for hirr use I also Leave my Daughter Nancy Anderson one Negro Man Steven to be between her & her Mother to Divide the provits till my Daughter Comes of age and then She is to have the Said Negroe, It is also my will that all the Remainder of my Lands not mentioned in this will and all my Stock of horses Cattle hogs and Sheep With all my household furniture and Kitchen furniture and plantation tools be Equally Divided between my Wife and five Daughters—Hannah Rachel Elizabeth Polley and Nancy When my Children Comes to their Lawfull age to Receve their Equal Share of all the Said property to Go to them and their Lawfull begotten hairs and if any of My children Should die without, then Such Estate to be Divided between my Sviving hairs

Lastly I do Nominate Constitute & appoint My Friends John Servis Esq. & Rich^d Green Jr. Executors to this my Last Will and testament Revoking all other wills and Deeds Before this Date Ratifying & Confirming this to be my Last will and testament In Witnefs whare of I have here unto set my hand and seal this twenty fifth day of Febuary in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and two and in the twenty six^t year of Ameracan Independencery—

his

x

ROBERT ANDERSON

mark

The third wife of Benjamin Stevenson was a first cousin of Ann Anderson Stevenson. She was Martha McCracken, daughter of John McCracken, Sr. and his wife, Ann Anderson McCracken. John McCracken, Sr. bought 325 acres in Kingstown Township adjoining Doctor Brisbane in Prince George's Parish on Sept. 1, 1785, for 14£ 5S 8P sterling money from his brother Robert and his wife Elizabeth McCracken (Oct. 28, 1800, Horry Deed Book A 1, p. 260). They deeded some land to him the same date (Horry Deed Book A-1, p.

260). On Aug. 20, 1811, Robert McCracken deeded his wife his plantation "for 5 shilling sterling money to me in hand," and left a plantation in Brown Swamp, some stock, and a slave, Lancaster, to his son Robert, while his son James was to inherit his mother's place after her death. He left stock and slaves to his daughters, Mary Jane, Martha, Sharlet, and Rebeccar (Horry Co. D. B., B-1, p. 242).

John McCracken, Sr. was a Revolutionary soldier, evidenced by a statement given by Major John Warden, signed May 6, 1783, giving a list of "persons who were out on duty last summer," naming the brothers John and Robert McCracken, sons of James McCracken and his wife Elizabeth McCracken. After her husband's death Elizabeth McCracken married Thomas White. After the death of Thomas White she deeded to her daughter, Ann McCracken, and to her sons, Robert and John, on May 10, 1804, property which had been granted to Thomas White Sept. 6, 1791. John and Robert McCracken witnessed the will of Reddin Cannon Aug., 1823 (Will Book A, p. 6, Box 2, bundle 1) and on Aug. 18, 1824, they witnessed the will of William Jordan (Horry W. B., A, p. 31).

John McCracken's Revolutionary service is further established through stub indents in the S. C. Archives. One was issued June 23, 1785, to Mr. John McCracken, for Ten Pounds, seventeen Shillings, and 1½ Sterling for Militia Duty, as per Account audited, with interest of 15 shillings, 2 pence (N 132, Lib. T). Another indent was issued 18 July, 1784, for eight pounds four shillings sterling for 123 days Militia duty in General Marion's Brigade (No. 160, Book H. Other references are to Account audited, 4974 and 3132 A). Those descended from James Norton Stevenson, Mary A. J. Stevenson Granger, and Martha Ann Stevenson Strickland Alford may claim this ancestor as basis for membership in the D. A. R.

Benjamin Stevenson bought a Negro boy named Bethel from Samuel Johnston Feb. 15, 1816, paying \$300 (Horry Co. D. B. C-1, p. 105). John Bellemee sold Benjamin Stevenson for \$400 a Negro man named Josiah, twenty years old, who was referred to in the body of the deed as Jacob. The deed was signed May 26, 1818, in the presence of William A. D. (for Amis Dillard) Bryan and Moses Harrelson (Horry Co. D. B. C-1, p. 106). On Mar. 9, 1825, Benjamin Stevenson gave his daughter Polly Stevenson, whom he calls *Mary* in his will, one Negro girl and 107 acres of land (Recorded Oct. 25, 1825, D. B. B-1, p. 243).

Benjamin Stevenson named two of his sons for pioneer Methodist ministers who served in Horry County. James Norton, for whom James Norton Stevenson was named, joined the Methodist Conference

December, 1806, at the age of nineteen, died in Columbia Aug. 26, 1825, and is buried at Washington Street Methodist Church, where he was pastor. He and his brother, John Wesley Norton, also a minister, were the sons of William Norton, Jr., who founded a Methodist church near Norton's Crossroads, Green Sea, Horry County. Their grandfather was William Norton, one of five brothers who served in the Revolution. Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson was named in honor of Archibald Peurifoy, who was appointed to the ministry at the thirty-seventh session of the Conference in Savannah, Ga., Feb. 20, 1823, and served Black Swamp, Edisto District, Black River, Pee Dee District, Waccamaw, and the Fayetteville District. McCarrell Peurifoy, relationship unknown, was likewise a Methodist preacher in the same period.

Benjamin Stevenson made his will Feb. 24, 1827, and died sometime before Nov. 17, 1827, the date his will was recorded. According to his tombstone, he died at the age of 57. His will follows:

In the Name of God Amen I Benjamin Stephenson of South Carolina, Horry Districe Planter being sick and weak of body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be to God for the same but calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die Do make and ordain this my last will and Testament that is to say first I give and recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it and my body to the earth from whence it was taken And touching such worldly estate as it has pleased God to blefs me with I despose of in the following manner first that all my lawful debts be paid I also leave my beloved wife Martha Stephenson the use of my plantation where I now live with the household furniture and plantation tools till my youngest child comes of lawful age for the use of the family not to sell any I likewise leave my Stock of hogs cattle and sheep for the use of my family till my son William comes of age then to be equally divided according to the Value of the other property I give them between my wife My Sons Samuel William James and Benjamin. My daughters Nancy and Martha I also leave my wife for the use of my family one Negro man named Bethel Also one Negro woman named Jin till my youngest child comes of age or during her widowhood I also give my Beloved wife martha one negro Child named Becca to her own use and behoof forever—I also give my son Samuel one negro boy named Abram to his own use and behoff forever I also leave my daughter Mary one Negro girl Minder I also give my son William one negro girl Lucy I also give my daughter

Nancy one negro girl Hannah I also give my son James one negro man Bethel I also give my Daughter Martha one negro woman named Jin it is also my will that her next child shall belong to Martha and all the children she may have after the first one to be equally divided between my sons Samuel William and James and Benjamin and Daughter Polly I also give my Son Benjamin the plantation and tract of land on which I now live also that tract of land Bought of Wm. Hemingway except one hundred and Seven Acres given by deed to daughter Mary— Lastly I do nominate constitute and Appoint My Son Samuel M. Stephenson and my wife Martha Stevenson executor and executrix to this my last will and testament Revoking all other wills and deeds before this date Ratifying and confirming this to be my last will and testament—In witnes where of I have here unto Set my hand and Seal this twenty fourth day of Feby In the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and twenty seven and in the fifty first year of American Independence

BENJAMIN STEVENSON (seal)

Sig^d Sealed in presents of

Moses Harrelson

John C. Granger

his

Lewis x Harrelson

mark

Recorded in Horry County Will Book A, p. 45

Recorded Nov. 17, 1827

Recorded by John Durant, Ordy, H. D.

Box 8, Bundle 1

Benjamin Stevenson was buried on the family farm. The Horry County Probate Court has on file a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the estate, appraised Sept. 22, 1827, for \$1,748, and recorded Dec. 14, 1827, by John Durant. The appraisers were Moses Harrelson, Thomas A. Beaty, and John C. (for Cannon) Grainger. His Negroes were Bethel, valued at \$400, whom he had bought from Samuel Johnston; Jin, \$300; Hannah, \$275; Lucy, \$175; Abram, \$125; and Becca, \$75. Also evaluated were cattle, hogs, mare, sheep, bed, chairs, tables, spinning wheel, saddles, "bowles," plates, teacups, pewter, knives and forks, fire dogs, smoothing irons, lot of books, steelyards, cards, chest, looms,

hand mill, pots, oven, hoes, plows, sword "opaulette," hammer and pinchers, parts, tubs, trays, locks, iron, jugs, bottles, trap, bell, and corn.

Lewis Harrelson, an appraiser, had served with his father, Moses Harrelson, as a witness to the will. Moses Harrelson owned land lying on Pleasant Meadow and Play Card Swamp, near Benjamin Stevenson. He also owned land near Samuel and John Sarvis, below Reedy Creek on Jordan's Marsh, Little Pee Dee, east of Rooty Branch. His wife, Ann Lewis, was a sister of John Lewis, who at his death about Mar. 22, 1805, owned 450 acres on the south side of Pleasant Meadow, adjacent to the Stevenson homestead. He died intestate, leaving no widow or issue, and Moses Harrelson served as administrator and partitioned this estate among the sisters, who were, besides Mrs. Harrelson, Susannah Lewis, wife of John Cannon Grainger, son of Thomas and Deuteronomy Grainger; and Mabel Lewis, who was the wife of Arthur Herring (Horry Co. D. B., A-1, p. 45).

The children of Benjamin Stevenson were:

(By first marriage)

1. Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson, born about 1806

(By second marriage)

2. William H. Stevenson, born about 1812

3. Ann Rebecca Stevenson (called Nancy in her father's will), born July 10, 1815

(By third marriage)

4. James Norton Stevenson, born Sept. 25, 1817

5. Mary A. J. Stevenson (whom her father called *Polly*), born 1818

6. Martha A. Stevenson, born about 1822

7. Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson, born Feb. 18, 1826

It will be noted that there was no daughter, Margaret Stevenson, whom Mr. Sellers mentioned in the foregoing family history but, instead, a daughter, Mary A. J. Stevenson. Mr. Sellers also omitted the name of Martha Stevenson in listing the children. The third wife, Martha McCracken Stevenson, survived her husband. In 1827 all the children were minors, except the oldest, Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson. In the order given above, the history of each follows.

Chapter V

SAMUEL MALCOLMSON STEVENSON

Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson, son of Benjamin Stevenson by his first wife, a Miss Booth, was twenty-one when his father died in 1827. He had a namesake in the Booth family line, Samuel Stephenson Beaty, born Dec. 29, 1836, died June 15, 1905, son of the Rev. John Hanson Beaty by his second wife, Lucy W. Booth, born Nov. 20, 1801, died Sept. 11, 1876. Lucy W. Booth had previously married a Dorman and was the aunt of Charlotte Booth Stevenson, wife of Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson, half-brother of Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson. The parents of Lucy W. B. Dorman Beaty were James and Samantha Hux Booth, who were doubtless close maternal relatives of Samuel M. Stevenson.

Samuel M. Stevenson married Elizabeth Sarvis, daughter of John and Laura Hannah Floyd Sarvis, who owned land near Moses Harrelson and Benjamin Stevenson. Laura Hannah Floyd Sarvis was the daughter of Moses and Mary Floyd, who made a deed of gift to her Dec. 18, 1810 (Horry D. B. A, p. 239). Her name in old deeds is written as one word, Laruhannah. Moses Floyd was granted 16,362 acres of land Jan. 10, 1791 (S. C. Archives). The description of this property in the records of the Conway Clerk of Court (Book P, p. 32) relates to the termination of the firm Barnhill, Buck, and Beaty and mentions the claim of Samuel M. Stevenson and wife in land conveyed by deed to the firm Aug. 12, 1857. John Sarvis, father of Elizabeth S. Stevenson, made his will Jan. 29, 1835 (Horry Co. Will Book A, p. 67). The grandfather of Elizabeth S. Stevenson was also named John Sarvis, born Mar. 10, 1751, died Oct. 29, 1831, a Revolutionary soldier who came to South Carolina from Ireland (Hist. Com., Columbia, S. C., S. A. R. 42015). Mrs. Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson, II, whose husband was named in honor of his uncle, stated that a niece of Elizabeth S. Stevenson was the first Methodist missionary to China, but she could not recall the name. In 1848 the S. C. Conference sent the first missionaries to China. They were Dr. Charles Taylor and wife and Benjamin Jenkins and wife (*Builders* by E. O. Watson, p. 25). Benjamin Jenkins was from Horry County, so doubtless it was his wife whom Mrs. Stevenson had in mind.

Samuel M. Stevenson went on the \$7,000.00 bond of Col. James S. Beaty when he was elected sheriff of Horry County. Colonel Beaty was the son of John (Elizabeth Mary Prince) Beaty of Horry County and had married Louisa Pawley Sarvis, sister of Elizabeth S. Stevenson. Others who went on his bond were David Anderson, Robert Harris, Sr., Thomas A. Beaty, and Richard Green, Jr. (S. C. Archives, Misc. Letters, 272, Dec. 9, 1833). Cornelius B. Sarvis, a surveyor, the brother of Elizabeth Sarvis Stevenson, married Hannah Mary Green (born 1805, died 1895), the daughter of Richard Green, Sr. (born Apr. 27, 1757, died 1830), a valiant soldier under General Marion. Four of his brothers also served in the Revolution, their parents being William and Jane Green (Register for Prince Frederick Winyah Parish, p. 42). Richard Green is mentioned in Bishop Asbury's journal as his host at Kingston (Vol. III, p. 89, also the entry for Feb. 7, 1801).

Old records of Marion and Horry counties show Samuel M. Stevenson's name in many documents. He was elected to the office of Clerk of Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas for Horry District, and going on his bond for \$8,000 on Feb. 14, 1833, were Benjamin Gause, Thomas F. Gause, Josias F. Sessions, Thomas Jenkins, and James Beaty. He witnessed the sale of 1,500 acres by Benjamin Gause Apr. 14, 1834, land inherited from Benjamin Gause, Sr., deceased, adjoining Bethel Durant's land. He paid his brother, William H. Stevenson, \$100 for a fifth part of two Negroes, Joe and Ellen, on Apr. 10, 1834 (Horry Co. Deed Book 1, p. 450). Two generous acts are disclosed in records which show he bought three tracts in All Saints on Socastee Creek Feb. 17, 1834, at a sheriff's sale for \$12.50, and on Apr. 27, 1835, assigned freely all rights, title and interest in this property to Mary Ford, widow of Stephen Ford, the former owner (Horry D. B., b-1, p. 490, p. 579). At another sheriff's sale in Conwayboro, he paid \$400 for lots nine, ten, eleven, and twelve in the town, property of J. S. Norman, and relinquished the rights the same day for \$100 paid him by James Beaty, trustee for Margaret H. Norman (D. B. B-1, p. 576). On Feb. 24, 1836, he bought ten Negroes from Thomas F. Wilson for \$400 (Horry D. B. B-1, p. 579). They were Nancy, Delia, Isaac, Sam, Fillis, Polly, Martha, Hariet, Lettice and Jin, and represented "the sixth part of two-thirds of the third heirship as an heir of Benjamin E. Sessions" in the above Negroes (Horry DB, B-1. p. 579). His brother, Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson, bought Harriet, one of the Sessions slaves, from Dorcas Sessions, the widow, Dec. 30, 1837.

Samuel M. Stevenson served as trustee for Margaret Keys, who deeded him seven slaves and their increase for \$50, to be held in trust for her grandchildren. She was the widow of Stephen P. Keys, who died intestate around May 20, 1829 (Horry Adm. Book A, p. 33). She also deeded thirteen Negroes to him and his brother-in-law, Cornelius B. Sarvis, for the use and benefit of the heirs of her daughter, Percy W. Whitby, wife of the Rev. William Whitby, on condition "she take charge of the four grandchildren" then being reared by Mrs. Keys. She gave the trustees nine Negroes for the benefit of Margaret L. Kennedy, her daughter (Horry DB, C-1, pp. 139 and 141, Aug. 10, 1837). Samuel M. Stevenson was executor of the estate of Henry Durant of Horry District, recorded Dec. 1, 1837 (Will Book A, Horry, p. 73, Box 2, B-3). He wrote the obituary of Simon Godwin of Conwayboro, Dec. 20, 1838, which appeared in the *Southern Christian Advocate* Jan. 4, 1839. He received title to the children of the slave Jin, who were Joe, Owen, and Jane, from his brother, James Norton Stevenson, Feb. 9, 1839 (Horry Deed Book K, p. 837). His brother-in-law, Matthias W. Strickland, on the same date released his claims to these slaves (Horry D. B. C-1, p. 236).

Samuel Stevenson was devout and gave liberally to churches. In Horry he served as trustee for two Methodist churches and, as such, he and others were deeded by John Manning Mar. 3, 1838, for 25 cents, one acre on Gravely Branch for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Horry, Deed Book C-1, p. 165). On Sept. 3, 1839, Samuel M. Stevenson, as trustee for the Methodist Church, with John H. Beaty, Alexandria J. Wilson, Thomas Sessions, and Samuel G. Singleton gave \$100 to Richard Green for 5½ acres as a gift for a church located between Conwayborough and Georgetown.

Around 1840 Samuel M. Stevenson moved from Conway to Marion, S. C., and lived, according to Sellers' *History*, "where W. W. Baker now lives." The home is still standing. He was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings in Marion County Dec. 19, 1842 (*Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly*, p. 80). John Meekins, to satisfy a mortgage of \$700, sold S. M. Stevenson and W. W. Durant for \$500 two tracts east of the Little Pee Dee, totaling 590 acres (Horry Deed Book L, p. 475). He served as executor of the estate of Sarah Connor, Marion District, recorded Jan. 29, 1851 (Marion Will Book C, p. 25). He witnessed the will of Martha Bethea Braddy Oct. 3, 1853 (Marion Co. Will Book 2, p. 166), and A. M. Stevenson, not identified, notarized a statement of S. M. Stevenson Oct. 29, 1853 (*Kinfolks* by Brig. Gen. W. C. Harllee, Vol. III, 2335-6, and 2129).

He and his wife were named in a petition by Cornelius B. Sarvis Jan. 19, 1860, as heirs of John Waters, the others being John F. Sarvis, Mary F. Sessions, and Nancy A. Grainger, daughter of Mourning Waters Tyler, sister of William Waters, the father of John Waters.

Samuel M. Stevenson, General William Evans, Col. W. W. Durant, and Major Ferdinand Gibson gave \$1,000 each to build the Methodist Church in Marion, which was dedicated in 1853. The church was built on land on which the Marion Academy Society had established a school, and which the trustees, W. W. Durant, Samuel F. Gibson, Horatio McClenaghan, and Edward B. Wheeler, deeded to S. M. Stevenson, Trustee, for \$500, the other Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marion Village being Nathan Evans, William W. Durant, John Wilcox, C. D. Evans, and Moses Coleman. The deed to the Academy was made Sept. 2, 1818, and included a burying ground (Marion Deed Book EE, p. 32). On Nov. 27, 1844, Samuel M. Stevenson was serving as a trustee of the Methodist parsonage when two acres were secured as a parsonage and glebe for the use of the Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District of the South Carolina Conference. Other trustees were Tracy Walsh, A. L. Scarborough, Thomas Evans, Sr., E. Legett, Benjamin Gause, and Horatio McClenaghan. The residence was formerly owned by Abraham G. Davis. On Jan. 21, 1867, Samuel Ferdinand Gibson deeded to Samuel M. Stevenson for \$3,000, paid by S. M. Stevenson, Horatio McClenaghan, John L. Smith, John Wilcox, Samuel Gilchrist, Chesley Daniel Evans, Johnson B. Young (father-in-law of Susan Stevenson Young, daughter of James Edwin Stevenson), and David Legett, trustees of the District parsonage, three acres in town bounded by P. H. Adams, the Baptist Church, Caroline Foxworth, Henry J. Bond, Hugh Bird, and William J. Dickson. The former grantor was William A. McCall, and his widow, Louisa A. McCall, signed to relinquish dower rights, and Constantine Gibson did also (Marion Deed Book AA, p. 355). Horatio Nelson McClenaghan, mentioned in these deeds, was born Oct. 21, 1805, in Belfast, came to America when he was fifteen, and settled near Mars Bluff, now in Florence County. He was Anglican but became a Methodist and a local preacher (Betts, Albert Deems, *History of S. C. Methodism*).

Samuel M. Stevenson bought from Elly Godbold for \$5,000, May 29, 1840, a plantation on Smith Swamp on both sides of the old State Road, consisting of 1,324 acres. Olivia S. Godbold relinquished dower (Marion Deed Book R, p. 379). On Jan. 20, 1849, he bought from Micajah Woodward for \$1,600 four hundred acres adjoining his land, bounded by the public road leading from Marion Court House to Gap-

way Church, adjoining land of W. W. Durant and A. L. Scarborough. Elizabeth Woodward relinquished dower rights (Deed Book, Marion, V, p. 79). He bought more land in 1853 from Samuel F. Gibson and in 1871 from W. W. Durant (Marion Deed Book AA, 355, EE, p. 32). On Feb. 12, 1870, he sold Henry Lewis land in Horry County (Marion Deed Book PP, p. 485).

The trees in front of Samuel M. Stevenson's Marion home were planted in the shape of a coffin, as he said, "to remind me of eternity." Once he started to walk to Brittons Neck for a church meeting and several carriages stopped to offer a ride. He declined, saying he was walking to "mortify the flesh." He was the patron of Bishop Gregg, who wrote *The History of the Old Cheraws*, and made publication of his book possible.

Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson died Sept. 13, 1870, and his wife, Elizabeth Sarvis Stevenson, died Dec. 15, 1870 (obituary in *The News and Courier*, Charleston). Mrs. Samuel Malcolmson (Mabel Bostick) Stevenson, II, widow of his nephew and namesake, has the invitation to his funeral, which was handwritten and taken by a rider to the friends and relatives. The couple are buried at the back door of the Methodist church in Marion, but their tombstones have been overturned.

Samuel M. Stevenson adopted Bettie Moore but left no will, and his estate was divided into seven shares. A plat was made of his real estate, which was divided and sold by the Probate Court, the seven heirs then signing deeds to the highest bidders. The heirs were his foster child, Bettie Moore Sarvis Stevenson, and his half-brothers and sisters, Ann Rebecca Stevenson Oliver, James Norton Stevenson, Mary A. J. Grainger of the State of Florida, William H. Stevenson of the State of Texas, Martha A. Stevenson Alford, and Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson (Marion DB GG, 148; II, 323; KK, 46; kk 356).

Elizabeth Moore Sarvis Stevenson Dozier, foster child of Samuel M. and Elizabeth Sarvis Stevenson, born in Marion County May 12, 1852, died in Conway, S. C., Sept. 10, 1917, was the daughter of G. W. Moore of Marion County, a Confederate soldier who also served in the Mexican War. Mr. Moore was wounded at Drewry's Bluff and went home in 1865 with a broken arm. While on furlough, he went to Little Rock, S. C., where some drunken men accused him of spying to seek out the deserters hidden in Maple Swamp. Though he denied it, they shot him, breaking his other arm. He fell and they killed him by cutting his throat, then buried him. His wife, the daughter of the Rev. Archie McLellan and his wife, nee Buie, swore out warrants for the arrest of her husband's murderers but, because of the troubled era following the surrender when Federal troops took over the area, the

warrants were never served. Fearing for her safety since she had named the murderers, Mrs. Moore left the State. Her father, a blacksmith and a local Methodist preacher, lived first on Pigeon Bay and later moved to Brittons Neck.

Elizabeth Moore Sarvis Stevenson married Apr. 1, 1877, James Lawrence Dozier (born Aug. 23, 1856, in Marion Co., S. C., died in Conway, S. C., Feb. 2, 1930). He was the son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Dozier (born June 1, 1828, in Williamsburg Co., S. C., died in Marion Co. July 1, 1896) of Brittons Neck by his second wife, Sarah E. Gause, whom he married in 1851. She was born in 1837 in Wilmington, N. C., and died in Marion County Mar. 1, 1895. Dr. Dozier was descended from the French Huguenot family of D'Hoziers, and his Revolutionary ancestor was Captain John Dozier, who commanded a company of Light Dragoons under General Marion. James Lawrence Dozier and Elizabeth Moore Sarvis Stevenson Dozier had the following children:

1. Ralph Rufo Dozier, born 1878, died July 3, 1941
2. Thomas Jefferson Dozier, born Oct. 8, 1873, died Jan. 23, 1947
3. Sarah Melvina Dozier, born Oct. 31, 1882, in Brittons Neck, S. C., died Conway, S. C., Aug. 8, 1944, buried at Lakeside Cemetery, Conway, S. C.
4. Charles Edgar Dozier, born June 24, 1888, died Aug. 31, 1961

Ralph Rufo Dozier, son of Elizabeth M. S. S. Dozier, married Edith Lurline Anderson, and their children were:

1. Kate Dozier
2. William Ralph Dozier
3. James Dozier
4. Edith Anderson Dozier

Thomas Jefferson Dozier, son of Elizabeth M. S. S. Dozier, married Mamie Jordan, who died in Georgetown and is buried at Lakeside Cemetery, Conway, S. C. His second wife was Joe Sarvis, daughter of Samuel Sarvis of Socastee, S. C., born July 2, 1891, whom he married June 4, 1919. There were six children of the first marriage and one by the second marriage. They follow:

(By first marriage)

1. Jefferson Lafayette Dozier, born June 7, 1911
2. Mary Lurline Dozier, born Dec. 24, 1914, in Conway, S. C.
3. Bettie Dozier

4. Lawrence Edgar Dozier, born Sept. 5, 1916, died Feb. 25, 1937, in Brooklyn, N. Y.
5. Thomas Benjamin Dozier, died in infancy
6. Sallie Rosa Dozier, died in infancy
(By second marriage)
7. Joe Frances Dozier, born July 18, 1922

Jefferson Lafayette Dozier, son of Thomas J. and Mamie Jordan Dozier, married Feb. 3, 1933, Gladys Fleta Digman, born May 24, 1916, in Atmore, Ala. Their children:

1. Fleta Madrene Dozier, born May 11, 1936, in Atmore, Ala., married Dec. 24, 1957, Nello Benjamin Finch, born June 2, 1920, in Mobile Co., Ala. They have an adopted daughter, Donna Jean Finch, born Sept. 23, 1955, in Mobile, Ala.
2. Wynona Mae Dozier, born May 14, 1939, in Mobile, Ala., who is divorced and has one son, Stura Thomas Harrell, born Jan. 12, 1958, in Mobile, Ala.

Mary Lurline Dozier, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Dozier, married June 2, 1932, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Joseph Ernest Seegers, born in Columbia, S. C., June 2, 1902. They have one son, Joseph Ernest Seegers, Jr., born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1934. He is a First Lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force, a pilot with the 84th Bomber Squadron, stationed overseas. His home address is 55 Northeast 117th St., Miami, Fla. He was married at Folkston, Ga., Feb. 1, 1954, to Rosanne Lavelle Cherry, born in Miami, Fla., Mar. 3, 1935, and they have the following children:

1. Stephen John Seegers, born in Miami, Fla., Nov. 20, 1954
2. Michael John Seegers, born in Rome, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1957
3. Cynthia Marylyn Seegers, born in Rome, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1958

Bettie Dozier, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Dozier, married William Murphy and has one son, William Murphy, Jr., who secured his B.S. at the College of Charleston, 1961, and became a student at the Medical College of South Carolina.

Joe Frances Dozier, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Dozier, married Leslie Martin Kirkpatrick and has one child, Leslie Martin Kirkpatrick, Jr., born Apr. 10, 1944.

Sarah Melvina Dozier, third child of Elizabeth M. S. Stevenson Dozier, married June 3, 1903, Edward Lay Moore. He was born July 19, 1871, at Rehobeth, Md., died Aug. 17, 1956, in Conway, S. C., and is buried in Lakeside Cemetery. His grandfather was James Jonathan Moore of Rehobeth, Md., who married Priscilla Catherine Sturgis. Issue:

1. Ruby Lee Moore, born May 9, 1904, at Conway, S. C.
2. Lawrence Edward Moore, born Sept. 5, 1908, at Conway, S. C., died Feb. 15, 1943, buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Conway, S. C.
3. Ralph Vernon Moore, born in Conway, S. C., Oct. 4, 1913

Ruby Lee Moore, first child of Sarah Melvina Dozier Moore, married Dec. 28, 1921, John Bryan Wachtman, who was born Jan. 22, 1897, in Harrisburg, Pa. He was descended from Henry William Wachtman, who married Rosa Pearl Hinkle. He served two years in the British Army during World War I before the United States entered the war, then served in the American Army until the Armistice. He died Oct. 14, 1954, in Conway, S. C., and is buried in Lakeside Cemetery. Their children are:

1. John Bryan Wachtman, Jr., born Feb. 6, 1928, in Conway, S. C.
2. Sarah Moore Wachtman, born Oct. 22, 1931, in Conway, S. C.
3. William Edward Wachtman, born Oct. 17, 1939, in Conway, S. C.

John Bryan Wachtman, Jr., son of Ruby Lee Moore Wachtman, married Aug. 27, 1955, Edith Virginia Matheny, born May 14, 1923, in Allegheny, Va., and lives at 802 Rollins Ave., Rockville, Md. Mrs. Wachtman attended Berea College, Ky., and is an employee at the National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C. Dr. Wachtman received his B.S. and M.S. from Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh in 1948 and 1949 and received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Maryland in 1961. He is Chief, Physical Properties Section, Inorganic Solids Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. He has had many papers published in technical journals, rendered noteworthy reports, and is a speaker of note in his specialty, both in this country and abroad. He is listed in *S. C. Lives* by Louise Jones DuBose and is a member of the American Physical Society, Society of Rheology, American Ceramic Society, Washington Academy of Sciences, Washington Philosophical Society, and other professional groups.

Sarah Moore Wachtman, daughter of Ruby Lee Moore Wachtman, graduated from the College of William and Mary, 1953. She married Oct. 27, 1956, David Handler Zinman, born Oct. 6, 1931, in New York, N. Y., an A.B. graduate of Columbia University in 1951. He also holds the master's degree from Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University, 1952. He graduated from the Officer's Candidate School, Newport, R. I., Dec. 1952, and served three years in the U. S.

Navy as a reserve officer on active duty. He is a writer, having written a book, short stories and articles in *Pageant*, *New York Sunday Times*, *Stag*, *Real*, *Rogue*, *Sea Adventures*, and other magazines. He received a citation in a national journalism contest for outstanding coverage of the New Orleans school integration in 1961 and has won several trophies for his news stories, feature stories, and interviews. He is a newsman for the Associated Press in New Orleans, La., and lives at 3915 Elysian Fields, New Orleans. Issue:

1. Caroline Virginia Zinman, born June 12, 1958, in Norfolk, Va.
2. Daniel Charles Zinman, born Jan. 12, 1962, in New Orleans, La.

William Edward Wachtman, son of Ruby Lee Moore Wachtman, received the Associate of Arts degree from Coastal Carolina Junior College, Conway, S. C., and attended the College of Charleston before joining the staff of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., in June, 1961.

Lawrence Edward Moore, second child of Sarah Melvina Dozier Moore, was married Feb. 18, 1934, to Martha (Margaret) Rebecca Jenrette, born in Tampa, Fla., Dec. 10, 1907, the daughter of Nathan Purley Jenrette (born in Horry County, S. C.) and his wife, Corine Barnhill Jenrette, of Guyton, Ga. Children:

1. Lawrence Edward Moore, Jr., born May 28, 1938, in Conway, S. C. He graduated from Davidson College in 1960 and received a reserve commission as Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army, May 28, 1960. He is a graduate student at the University of Tennessee working towards a doctorate in chemistry.
2. Martha Elizabeth Moore, born Mar. 14, 1941, in Conway, S. C., was graduated from Erskine College, 1962.

Ralph Vernon Moore, youngest child of Sarah M. D. Moore, married Nov. 10, 1932, Minnie Corinne Langley, born in Columbia, S. C., Dec. 21, 1912, daughter of Robert Columbus and Minnie Louisa Smith Langley. He is office manager of S. C. Public Service Authority in Conway and lives at 158 Lakeland Drive, Conway, S. C. Their children are:

1. Ralph Vernon Moore, Jr., born in Conway, S. C., July 27, 1933
2. Robert Edward Moore, born in Conway, S. C., May 21, 1938. He received the Associate of Arts degree from Coastal Carolina Junior College, Conway, and is a student at the College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C., working towards his B.S. degree.

Ralph Vernon Moore, Jr., son of Ralph Vernon (Minnie C. Langley) Moore, received his A.B. degree from Wofford College in Spartanburg, S. C., 1955. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant June, 1955, and served in Korea 1956-8 in Army Security. He married Barbara Anne Gregory, daughter of Frederick Alfred and Dorothy Rodda Gregory, Sept. 4, 1954, in Coral Gables, Fla. She received a degree from Converse College in Spartanburg, S. C., in 1955 and is a teacher in Miami, Fla. Mr. Moore is a mathematics teacher and guidance counselor at Citrus Grove Junior High School in Miami. Both are working on their master's degree at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla. They have one daughter:

Terri Lisa Moore, born Sept. 11, 1960, in Coral Gables, Fla.

Charles Edgar Dozier, youngest child of Elizabeth M. S. Stevenson Dozier, married Feb. 6, 1910, Odessa Jordan, born May 26, 1888. Their children are:

1. Margaret Elizabeth Dozier, born Mar. 28, 1913
2. Edith Odessa Dozier, born Aug. 3, 1915
3. Sarah Virginia Dozier, born May 22, 1921, who lives at 1716 Charleston Ave., Portsmouth, Va.

Margaret Elizabeth Dozier, daughter of Charles Edgar Dozier, married Gordan Leigh Vaughan Mar. 28, 1933, and their children are:

1. Margaret Ann Vaughan, born Feb. 5, 1936
2. Charles Leigh Vaughan, born Mar. 7, 1939
3. Thomas Edgar Vaughan, born May 18, 1943

Margaret Ann Vaughan, daughter of Margaret E. Dozier Vaughan, married Billy Ray McKinney, and their children are:

1. Cynthia Ann McKinney, born June 24, 1956
2. Katherine Elaine McKinney, born Oct 6, 1960

Charles Leigh Vaughan, son of Margaret E. Dozier Vaughan, married Jacqueline Marie Holland, and their child is:

Deborah Marie Vaughan, born Sept. 18, 1959

Edith Odessa Dozier, second child of Charles Edgar Dozier, married James Alonzo Bunn Feb. 22, 1935. Their children are:

1. Edith Carolyn Bunn, born Jan. 11, 1936
2. Barbara Gail Bunn, born Feb. 17, 1938

Edith Carolyn Bunn, daughter of Edith O. Dozier Bunn, married Gregory Vernon Hill, and their children are:

1. Gregory Vernon Hill, Jr., born May 21, 1957
2. Jacqueline Dianne Hill, born Aug. 15, 1959

Chapter VI

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON

William H. Stevenson, born about 1812, was the first child of Benjamin Stevenson by his second wife, Ann Anderson Stevenson. He moved to Kemper County, Miss., some time before 1840 and is shown in the census record for 1850. His age is given as 37, his occupation as farmer, and his birthplace as South Carolina. His wife's name is shown as Susan A. Stevenson, born in Georgia. His children were given as Mary, 11; Ann, 8; Martha, 6; Samuel, 3; and Catherine, 1. David A. Dabbs, student, born in Alabama, was listed in the household. The 1860 census shows William H. Stevenson in the same county. His age is given as 48, his occupation as farmer. His real estate is valued at \$4,000 and his personal property at \$10,000. The age of his wife, Susan A. Stevenson, is shown as 47, and the children are Mary E., 21; Ann E., 18; Sam Lewis, 13; Martha S., 15; Eliza R., 10; James B., 8, and William H., 4. The 1870 census for Kemper Co., Miss., shows that he was impoverished by the war, as he gave the value of his personal property as \$1,700 and returned his real estate for \$1,800. At this time he gave his age as 58. His wife, Susan, was then 55, and the children listed are Mary, 29; Ann, 26; Eliza, 19; James, 17; William, 13. The post office was Peden, Miss. (Census, p. 27, #530).

Some time before 1880 he moved to Bell County, Texas, where he was listed in the census of that year (p. 11, Enumeration Dist. 5, Justice Precinct). He gave his age as 68; occupation, farmer; birthplace, South Carolina. His father's birthplace is shown as Virginia and his mother's as South Carolina. His wife, Susan A. Stevenson, aged 66, was born in Georgia, as were her parents. In the home were Mary E., age 40, James B., 26, and W. D., 21, all born in Mississippi. In the same census district, Bettie A. Stevenson, 38 (born in Mississippi, father born in South Carolina, mother born in Georgia), was listed in the home of Lee R. Dixon, age 30, and his wife, Alice Dixon, age 25, born in Mississippi, whose father's birthplace is given as South Carolina and mother's as Georgia. The Dixons had a daughter, Maggie, 13. Mr. Dixon was born in Texas, and his parents were born in Tennessee. Bettie A. Stevenson may have been the daughter whose name was returned in 1850 as Ann E., for the ages correspond. It seems that Alice

Dixon may have been a daughter of William H. Stevenson, but if so her name was not returned as "Alice" in earlier census records.

William H. Stevenson, through an attorney and agent, C. B. Saunders of Saunders and Boyd of Belton, Texas, bought land on Elm Creek about ten miles from Belton in 1875 (Bell Co., Texas, D. B. 46, p. 127). He deeded 300 acres on Little Elm Creek to Samuel Louis Oliver, his nephew and son-in-law, in Nov., 1883. His son, J. B. Stevenson, bought land from L. R. Taylor in Bell County Aug. 20, 1883 (Bell Co. DB 56, p. 254), and from J. C. Adams June 28, 1890 (D. B. 84, 568). Another transfer was signed by his wife, Mary (D. B. 87, 232).

William H. Stevenson's son, W. D., and his wife, M. A., sold part of the Hardcastle Survey land next to S. L. Oliver to Mrs. L. Huskey Jan. 20, 1887 (Bell Co. DB 77, 339). He and his wife sold land to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (Bell Co. DB 36, 356). Mary E. Stevenson, daughter of William H. Stevenson, is mentioned in a deed with her brothers in a land sale to S. L. Oliver Nov. 6, 1886 (Bell Co. DB 57, 495-7). She bought land from S. L. Oliver on Little Elm Creek Jan. 1, 1887.

In his old age William H. Stevenson visited his relatives in Marion County, including his half-brother, Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson, who lived on the family farm in Horry County, S. C. His grandnephew, Alexander Robert Oliver, of Centenary, S. C., remembered him and recalled that he was an exceptionally tall man. Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson, who had been a tailor before the War Between the States, made a suit and presented it to his half-brother. On his return to Texas William H. Stevenson had a photograph taken in the new suit, with a grandson in a dress sitting on his knee. He held a cane and had a long, white beard. His children were:

1. Mary E. Stevenson, born about 1839, who married J. F. Ferguson
2. Ann E., born about 1842
3. Martha S., born about 1845. Her children are listed in the Oliver section, as she married Samuel Louis Oliver.
4. Samuel Louis Stevenson, born about 1847
5. Catherine Stevenson, born about 1849, died before 1860
6. Elizabeth R. Stevenson, born about 1850
7. James B. Stevenson, born about 1852
8. William H. (listed as W. D. in 1880 census) Stevenson, born about 1854

Many letters have been written in an effort to trace the family down to the present, without success.

Chapter VII

ANN REBECCA STEVENSON OLIVER

Ann Rebecca Stevenson, born July 10, 1815, died Dec. 7, 1880, the second child of Benjamin Stevenson by his second wife, Ann Anderson Stevenson, daughter of Robert Anderson, planter and Revolutionary soldier of Kingstown County, S. C., was mentioned in the will of her father as "Nancy." She married Samuel Louis Oliver (who died Feb. 15, 1857), not Daniel Oliver, as stated by W. W. Sellers in his *History of Marion County*. Samuel Louis Oliver and his older brother, William Oliver, moved to the Pee Dee section from Roanoke, Va., after the Revolution. William Oliver's children are named in his will as John, Joseph D., Mary, Daniel, Samuel L., and Ann (Horry County Will Book A, p. 4, Jan. 5, 1824). Samuel Louis Oliver and his wife settled in the Centenary section of Marion County, and their children were:

1. William Stevenson Oliver, died Aug. 13, 1900
2. Samuel Louis Oliver, born about 1843
3. Alexander Robert Oliver, born Feb. 24, 1846, died May 6, 1926
4. Daniel J. Oliver, born June 17, 1849, died Sept. 21, 1921

William Stevenson Oliver, son of Ann R. S. Oliver, married Margaret Anna Easterling Nov. 5, 1856. She was born on the boat bringing her parents from England and died Mar. 8, 1902. Her father, Joseph Llewellyn Easterling, and her mother, Jane Alexander Easterling, were married Feb. 15, 1827. Jane A. Easterling died Nov. 7, 1864, and Feb. 22, 1866, the widower married Frances Lewis but died the next year, Mar. 14, 1867. Jane Alexander Easterling and Margaret Anna Easterling Oliver (mother and daughter) wrote a book of poetry. The children of William S. Oliver were:

1. Emma Florence Oliver, born Oct. 1, 1857
2. Ida May Oliver, born Aug. 11, 1861, died July 1, 1872
3. William Louis Oliver, born Dec. 31, 1863, died June 5, 1954
4. Easterling E. Oliver, born Feb. 13, 1866, died 1957
5. Joseph Llewellyn Oliver, born July 18, 1869, died Mar. 7, 1888

6. Charles Alexander Oliver, born Nov. 29, 1871, died May 29, 1885
7. St. Julian Oliver, born Dec. 15, 1874, died Nov. 20, 1875
8. James Stevenson Oliver, born Dec. 15, 1874

Emma Florence Oliver, oldest child of William Stevenson Oliver, married Edward Charles Woodberry on Feb. 24, 1878, and lived on Chestnut St., Wilmington, N. C. She died Oct. 15, 1896, and her children are:

1. Daisy Woodberry
2. LeRoy Woodberry

Captain William Louis Oliver, son of William S. Oliver, married Emma Limehouse of Summerville, S. C., on June 15, 1898. She was born Dec. 19, 1879, and died in 1939. He was owner of Laurel Hill, a rice plantation on the Waccamaw River, and was the Captain of the Commanchee ferry from Georgetown to Waccamaw Landing at Murrell's Inlet. He moved to Murrell's Inlet permanently in 1893 and established Oliver Lodge, a popular restaurant, still managed by the family. Their children:

1. William L. Oliver, Jr., born Apr. 9, 1899, at Waverly Mills, S. C., killed Feb. 4, 1932, while serving in the Merchant Marine
2. Emma Florence Oliver, born July 1, 1901, at Murrell's Inlet, S. C.
3. Frank Lachicotte Oliver, born Oct. 12, 1902, at Murrell's Inlet, S. C.
4. Marmion McFarland Oliver, born July 25, 1904, at Murrell's Inlet, S. C.
5. Robert Ilderton Oliver, born July 25, 1906, at Murrell's Inlet, S. C.
6. Betty Estelle Oliver, born Nov. 10, 1910
7. Lucile Oliver, born Sept. 6, 1912, at Murrell's Inlet, S. C.
8. Dorothy Oliver, born Mar. 14, 1916

Emma Florence Oliver, daughter of Captain William Lewis Oliver, married James Sowell of Charlotte, N. C. She had one son:

James Nicholas Sowell. He married Lila Robinson and has two daughters.

Frank Lachicotte Oliver, son of William L. Oliver, married Connie Creel and has one son:

Frank Lachicotte Oliver, Jr.

Marmion McFarland Oliver, son of William L. Oliver, born July 25, 1904, at Murrell's Inlet, S. C., owns and manages Oliver Lodge, Murrell's Inlet, S. C. He married Florence Vereen, and has one child:

Maxine Oliver, born June 11, 1930, who married William Harold Andrews of Myrtle Beach, S. C. Issue:

Michael Harold Andrews, born July 20, 1953

Robert Ilderton Oliver, son of William L. Oliver, born July 25, 1906, at Murrell's Inlet, S. C., married Bernice Dunn of Conway, S. C., and lives at 11 Willowbank Rd., Georgetown, S. C. Children:

1. Robert Lee Oliver, 1st Lt., U. S. A. F.
2. William Louis Oliver, U. S. Navy

Robert Lee Oliver, son of Robert Ilderton Oliver, married Betty Ann Stalvey. Issue:

1. Chapman Oliver
2. David Oliver

William Louis Oliver, son of Robert Ilderton Oliver, married Mavis, maiden name unknown, of Florida, and they have two children:

1. Kathy Oliver
2. William Louis Oliver

Betty Estelle Oliver, daughter of William L. Oliver, born Nov. 10, 1910, married Alfred Consello and lives at 1333 Woodley Rd., Falls Church, Va.

Lucile Oliver, daughter of William L. Oliver, born Sept. 6, 1912, at Murrell's Inlet, S. C., married K. E. Rhoad, of Bluffton, S. C.

Dorothy Oliver, daughter of William L. Oliver, born Mar. 14, 1916, married Duane R. Haney of Vancouver, Washington. Children:

1. Peter Oliver Haney
2. Gayle Haney

Easterling E. Oliver, son of William Stevenson Oliver, born Feb. 13, 1866, died 1957, married Nettie Gertrude Oppel Mar. 29, 1890. Their children are:

1. Margaret Oliver
2. Georgette Oliver
3. Edith Oliver
4. Joseph Llewellyn Oliver, who died Oct. 1, 1915, and is buried at Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

Georgette Oliver, daughter of Easterling E. Oliver, married a Nelson. There were two children of the marriage, names unknown.

Edith Oliver, daughter of Easterling Oliver, married Charles Poulnot of Charleston, S. C., and has two children.

James Stevenson Oliver, youngest child of William Stevenson Oliver, was born Dec. 15, 1874, and named for his uncle, James Norton Stevenson, of Marion, S. C. He married Clara A. Voss Oct. 14, 1902, daughter of a German immigrant, John Voss, the only son of a wealthy family, who married Rosa Woodward, daughter of Major Woodward of Horry County. They lived in Georgetown, S. C. Issue:

1. Leola Oliver, born June 18, 1903
2. Stevenson Archibald Oliver, born Jan. 22, 1909, killed in an automobile accident in Georgetown Jan. 3, 1937

Leola Oliver, daughter of James Stevenson Oliver, first married Abner Lee Collum, whom she divorced in 1927, and Mar. 14, 1928, she married Edward Adam Wagner, son of Edward Wagner. Edward Adam Wagner died Feb. 11, 1956. Residence, 152 Cator Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Children:

1. Janice Collum, born of the first marriage, Feb. 15, 1922
2. Dorothy Wagner, born Sept. 29, 1929, by second marriage
3. Jacqueline Wagner, born Dec. 14, 1931
4. James Edward Wagner, born Dec. 14, 1931

Janice Collum, daughter of Leola Oliver Collum, married Walter Gilliland Aug. 17, 1940. Children:

1. Joan Frances Gilliland, born May 31, 1941
2. Edward John Gilliland, born June 5, 1945

Dorothy Wagner, daughter of Leola Oliver Wagner, married Edward Joseph Barrett May 22, 1948. Children:

1. Edward Joseph Barrett, Jr., born Feb. 23, 1949
2. Bruce Lawrence Barrett, born May 30, 1951
3. Brian James Barrett, born Nov. 15, 1952
4. Bonnie Lynn Barrett, born Sept. 23, 1954, died June 16, 1957
5. Keith Barrett, born May 15, 1958

Samuel Louis Oliver, second child of Ann R. S. Oliver, served as a corporal in the Confederate Army and was promoted to lieutenant May, 1864, for gallantry. After the war he was appointed a deputy and sent to arrest a Negro in Marion County, who struggled with him in an effort to seize his pistol. In doing so, the Negro was shot and seriously wounded. This took place during Federal occupation. While Federal soldiers searched for him, Samuel Louis Oliver hid out in the

homes of friends. Once the house in which he had taken refuge was searched, and in the night he had to slip out and hide in a nearby cornfield. His parents were alarmed and arranged for him to join his uncle, William H. Stevenson, then living in Kemper County, Peden, Miss. When his uncle moved to Bell County, Texas, Samuel Louis Oliver went with him. He married Martha S. Stevenson, his first cousin, daughter of William H. Stevenson, and made his home near Temple, Texas.

Samuel Louis Oliver is listed in the 1870 census in Kemper County, Miss., at DeKalb, Miss. (Census, 2125, p. 316). He gave his age as 27; occupation, farmer; valuation of his real estate, \$300, and valuation of his personal property, \$400. His wife's name was given as Mattie, age 24, born in Mississippi, and they had at the time a son, William, 2, born in Mississippi. In the household was Sallie Dawson, age 20, born in Mississippi. Samuel Louis Oliver was listed in the 1880 census for Bell County, Texas (Justice Precinct #5, p. 53) as Sam L. Oliver, born in South Carolina. His wife, Martha S., 35, born in Mississippi, was listed, together with the names and ages of six children. No further record has been secured on this family. According to that census, his children were:

1. William L. Oliver, born about 1868
2. Luna Oliver, born about 1871. She visited her Marion County relatives about 1900.
3. James R. Oliver, born about 1873
4. Annie A. Oliver, born about 1875
5. Lillie R. Oliver, born about 1878
6. Ola Oliver, born about 1880

Alexander Robert Oliver, third son of Ann Rebecca Stevenson Oliver, was born Feb. 24, 1846, and died Mar. 6, 1926. At the age of fifteen he volunteered and served a term in the Confederate Army at Charleston, S. C. He was mustered out Jan. 26, 1863, returned home, and worked in a store in Marion, S. C., for a few months. He reenlisted Jan., 1864, in Co. L, 21st Regiment, S. C. Volunteers, and served until he was captured and imprisoned at Point Lookout, Maryland. A prisoner there at the same time was his first cousin, James Edwin Stevenson, of Marion, S. C.

A. R. Oliver married Margaret Legette, born Dec. 15, 1844, died Nov. 19, 1930. She was a daughter of Captain David Legette, a local Methodist preacher and dentist, the son of Jesse Legette, Sr., of Marion County. Margaret Legette's mother was Martha Richardson Legette, daughter of John (called "King John") Richardson of Legette's Mill,

Marion, S. C. Three of John Richardson's daughters married Legettes. John Richardson came to Marion County with his older brother, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, who had served four years in place of his father and three years on his own behalf. John Richardson married Marie Fladger, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Keene Fladger. Sarah Fladger, her sister, had married General Thomas Godbold, of Marion, S. C. Henry Fladger, a Revolutionary soldier under General Francis Marion, was killed by Tories. He was the son of Hugh Giles Fladger, who married in England, then became a member of the English colony that settled at Brittons Neck in 1735. Elizabeth Keene Fladger's parents were Buckingham Keene, who lived to be one hundred, and Elizabeth Horry Keene, a sister of Colonel Peter Horry and granddaughter of General Peter Horry. General Horry was the son of Elias and Margaret Huger Horry of Georgetown District, the latter the daughter of Daniel Huger, who lived on the Santee. Elias Horry was a French Huguenot, who settled in South Carolina in 1691. Daniel Huger was likewise a French Huguenot. The children of Alexander Robert Oliver were:

1. Elizabeth Agnes Oliver
2. Anne Oliver
3. Margaret Eveline Oliver, born Feb. 16, 1871
4. David Haskell Oliver, born Apr. 19, 1873, died Aug. 29, 1943
5. Alexander Robert Oliver, born May 13, 1876, died 1965
6. May Oliver, died unmarried
7. Eugene S. Oliver, born June 19, 1880, died unmarried
8. Langdon Oliver, born July 2, 1882

Elizabeth Agnes Oliver, the oldest child of Alexander Robert Oliver, became the second wife of Lonnie M. Gasque, attorney of Marion, S. C., whose first wife had been her sister, Margaret Eveline Oliver. Mr. Gasque was the son of Eli H. Gasque by his first wife, a daughter of Murdock Shaw. Eli H. Gasque was a Confederate soldier and merchant of Marion, S. C., and after the death of his first wife he married Sallie Foxworth, daughter of William C. Foxworth. Elizabeth A. Oliver Gasque had three children, who died in infancy.

Anne Oliver, second child of Alexander Robert Oliver, married April 21, 1887, James Clement Davis, born in Marion County Feb. 26, 1860, who lived to celebrate his hundredth birthday. Anne Oliver Davis died in 1944. James Clement Davis was the older brother of Lamar Fontaine Davis, who married Anne Oliver's first cousin once removed, Mary Dickson Stevenson, and, after her death, her sister,

Martha Serena Stevenson. These brothers were in the seventh generation of descent from Morgan David, American pioneer of this family, through their father, Benjamin Franklin Davis, and through Benjamin Sanders Davis, Joseph Davis, Benjamin Davis, and Evan David, the latter the son of Morgan David, whose descendants spelled their name *Davis* (*The Davis Family in Wales and America* by Harry A. Davis). The mother of James Clement Davis was Gabriella Melvina Jenkins Davis, born Dec. 20, 1842, died May 31, 1885, daughter of James and Elizabeth Norman Jenkins. The home place at Centenary, S. C., was her property and named "Ella's Grove" for her. Benjamin Franklin Davis was a messmate of James Edwin Stevenson, first cousin once removed of Anne Oliver Davis, during the War Between the States. B. F. Davis was a First Lieutenant, Capt. Miller's Co., Pee Dee Rangers. After the war he was a representative in the Legislature. Anne Oliver Davis had eleven children, as follows:

1. Biscoe Davis, born Aug. 13, 1888, died 1950
2. Mildred Davis, born Aug. 27, 1890, died Dec. 1, 1892
3. Annie Mabel Davis, born Feb. 20, 1892, died Oct. 28, 1904
4. Ralph Davis, born Oct. 27, 1893, died Aug. 25, 1928
5. Evelyn Alexandra Davis, born Jan. 10, 1897, deceased
6. Wendell Davis, born May 15, 1899
7. Margaret Davis, born Dec. 15, 1901, died about 1970, educated at Columbia College, Columbia, S. C.
8. Guy Norman Davis, born Feb. 15, 1904
9. St. Clair Davis, born Jan. 19, 1907
10. Buckingham Davis, born Mar. 22, 1909, educated at Clemson College, S. C., lives at Ella's Grove, Marion County, S. C.
11. Dorothy Rose Davis, born Dec. 19, 1912

Biscoe Davis, son of Anne Oliver Davis, married Nan Brown, daughter of Senator William Alexander Brown of Centenary, S. C.
Issue:

Nancy Carolyn Davis, who married Dr. Melvin Nickles of Laurens, S. C., a physician in Marion, S. C. Issue:

Melvin Nickles, III, born Oct. 18, 1960

Evelyn Alexandra Davis, daughter of Anne Oliver Davis, married Rion Moore. Issue:

Betty Wood Moore, who first married a Wideman, and, second, Wilson Springs of Myrtle Beach, S. C., son of Holmes Buck Springs (born Sept. 1, 1878) and grandson of Captain Albert A. Springs and his wife, Alice Buck Springs. Alice B. Springs was born Dec. 3, 1854,

died Aug. 20, 1890. Her parents were Captain Henry Buck, youngest son of Captain Ebenezer Buck, Bucksport, Maine, who came to South Carolina in 1838 from Maine and founded Bucksville, S. C. In South Carolina he married his second wife, Frances Norton Norman, daughter of Joshua S. Norman and Sarah Jane Beaty Norman of Conway, S. C. (*Buck Genealogy* by Elizabeth S. Richards). The maternal great-great-grandfather of Wilson Springs was Henry Norman, a Revolutionary soldier, whose wife was Sarah Norman. Wilson Spring's great-great-grandmother, Sarah Jane Beaty Norman, born 1791, died 1882, was the daughter of John (Elizabeth Mary Prince) Beaty, whose family history is given in *The Beatys of Kingston* by E. Stanley Barnhill. The Rev. William T. Capers said of Sarah Jane B. Norman, "She was the fairest maiden of Conway, . . . who became the saintly Mrs. Norman." She managed a boarding house in Conway, and her husband was a Justice of the Quorum for Horry District (Sellers' *History*; S. C. Archives, file 2101a). Nicholas Prince, father of Elizabeth Mary Prince, was on the Horry District Revolutionary War Pension List, having served as a private and a gunner. He began drawing the pension Mar. 4, 1831, when he was seventy-six, and drew it for four years.

Issue of Betty Wood Moore:

1. Anne Wideman, by first marriage
2. Margaret Ryan Springs, by second marriage

Wendell Davis, son of Anne Oliver Davis, married Frances Shepherd. Issue:

1. Ann Davis, who married a Lane, of Hemingway, S. C.
2. Shepherd Davis
3. Jane Leftwitch Davis, who married Marshall James
4. Owen Davis
5. James Davis

Guy Norman Davis, son of Anne Oliver Davis, married Elizabeth Chitty.

St. Clair Davis, son of Anne Oliver Davis, married Christine Rogers. Issue:

1. St. Clair Davis
2. Dianne Davis

Dorothy Rose Davis, daughter of Anne Oliver Davis, married Frederick John Suhrestedt of Myrtle Beach, S. C., a widower with a daughter, Carol Louise Suhrestedt, who married Wilton Craig Kennedy, Jr., of Spartanburg, S. C.

The children of Dorothy R. Davis Suhrestedt are:

1. Frederick John Suhrestedt
2. James Davis Suhrestedt

Margaret Eveline Oliver, third child of Alexander Robert Oliver, married Lonnie M. Gasque of Marion, S. C. One child:

Margaret Evelyn Gasque, who married Jack W. Dillard, 420 Riverside Dr., Lynchburg, Va. One child:

Evelyn Dillard, who married Neil Walker of Florence, S. C., and, after his death J. Walston Rush.

David Haskell Oliver, fourth child of Alexander Robert Oliver, named for Colonel Haskell, was born Apr. 18, 1873, and died Aug. 29, 1943. He married Marion Thomas of Lake City, S. C., born Mar. 1, 1884, died Jan. 17, 1960, in Columbia, S. C. Her father was Maxey A. Thomas, born Nov. 11, 1852, died July 2, 1914. Her mother was Marion Louisa McNeill Thomas, born Mar. 6, 1857, at Mott Bridge, near Olanta, S. C., married Dec. 19, 1877, and died Jan. 4, 1922. The paternal ancestor of the latter was Hector McNeill, a Revolutionary soldier, whose tomb is at Evergreen, near Florence, S. C. Marion Thomas Oliver's grandfather was James Madison Thomas, born Aug. 12, 1825, died Mar. 20, 1900, who was wounded as a soldier in the War Between the States and crippled thereafter. James Madison Thomas married Jan. 24, 1850, Hannah Rebecca Jones, born Apr. 3, 1833, died May 28, 1896, daughter of Stephen and Ann Jones.

The children of David Haskell Oliver are:

1. Jean LeGette Oliver, born Oct. 20, 1908, a teacher in Columbia, S. C.
2. David McNeill Oliver, born May 21, 1912
3. Evelyn Oliver, born Oct. 6, 1914, died Oct. 26, 1915
4. Thomas Alexander Oliver, born Dec. 11, 1918
5. Marion Barbara Oliver, born May 26, 1920, employed in the S. C. Archives

David McNeill Oliver, son of David Haskell Oliver, married Sept. 18, 1944, Vivian Odell Kennedy. Issue:

Norma Carole Oliver, born Sept. 16, 1945

Thomas Alexander Oliver, son of David Haskell Oliver, married May 7, 1940, Dorothy Gertrude Harris and lives at 2904 Kennedy St., Columbia, S. C. Issue:

1. Mary Ann Oliver, born Mar. 5, 1950
2. Robert Harris Oliver, born Jan. 12, 1952
3. Richard Thomas Oliver, born Sept. 11, 1954

Alexander Robert Oliver, fifth child of Alexander Robert Oliver, lived at Centenary, near Marion, S. C. He married his third cousin, Ruth Richardson, daughter of David Eugene and Rebecca Munnerlyn Richardson, descended, as he was, from "King John" Richardson, Hugh Giles Fladger, Buckingham Keene, Elias Horry, Daniel Huger, and Jesse Legette, Sr. They had three daughters:

1. Marion Oliver, born Oct. 23, 1906
2. Mary Evelyn Oliver, born June 13, 1912
3. Eugenia Roberta Oliver, born Oct. 4, 1919

Marion Oliver, daughter of Alexander Robert Oliver, graduated from Winthrop College and married Ralph Steele of Pamlico, S. C. Children:

1. Alexander Steele, born Mar. 31, 1945
2. Richard Ralph Steele, born June 8, 1947

Mary Evelyn Oliver, daughter of Alexander Robert Oliver, studied music at Winthrop College and married Earl Dozier, postmaster at Marion, S. C. Children:

1. Mary Lynn Dozier, born May 26, 1936
2. Deborah Earl Dozier, born Oct. 31, 1947

Mary Lynn Dozier, married Cecil Hood. Children:

1. Victoria Hood, born Sept. 26, 1959
2. Evelyn Hood

Eugenia Roberta Oliver, daughter of Alexander Robert Oliver, married Boyd McLendon and lives in Marion, S. C.

Langdon Oliver, youngest son of Alexander Robert Oliver, married Nell Thompson of Greenwood. There were no children of this union.

Squire Daniel J. Oliver, youngest son of Ann Rebecca Stevenson Oliver, was born July 17, 1849, and died Sept. 21, 1921. In *The Crescent*, weekly newspaper of Marion, S. C. (Vol. V, #8) for Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1870, the following marriage notice appeared: "At the Methodist Episcopal Church in this Town on the evening of the 18th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, Mr. Daniel J. Oliver, to Miss Sallie E. Fuller, all of Marion District."

Sarah E. Fuller, born Mar. 7, 1849, died Dec. 29, 1934, was the daughter of Wyatt and Elizabeth Wayne Fuller. Wyatt Fuller had a store at Allen's Bridge, Marion County. He became a magistrate and was referred to as "Squire." He died about 1850. His widow married William Deschamps. Elizabeth Wayne Fuller was the third daughter

of Francis Asbury Wayne (born 1789, died 1870) by his second marriage and the granddaughter of William Wayne, a brave Revolutionary soldier, by his second wife, Esther Trezevant, whom he married in Charleston, S. C., May 7, 1777 (Clemens, William Montgomery, *Marriage Records*, p. 272). The history of Esther Trezevant's forebears is given in *The Trezevant Family* by John Timothee Trezevant. She was descended from Daniel (Susanne Maulard) Trezevant, a French Huguenot who fled France before 1685 to England, thence to Charleston, S. C., where he died in 1726. His son, Isaac Trezevant, was the grandfather of Esther Trezevant, and her father was Daniel Trezevant. The emigrant, Daniel Trezevant, was the son of Theodore (Susan Menou) Trezevant of Authon, Perche, France.

William Wayne, grandfather of Sarah E. Fuller Oliver, was reared in the household of his cousin, General (Mad Anthony) Wayne, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, who was born in Chester Co., Pa., and died Dec., 1796. They were grandsons of Anthony Wayne, born in England, who settled in Eastown, Pa., in 1723. William Wayne lived in Charleston but moved to Georgetown, S. C., after the Revolution. He was the only Methodist in Georgetown when Bishop Asbury made his first trip there Feb. 23, 1785. The Bishop's host excused himself from attending worship because it was his turn to superintend a ball that night. Jesse Lee, who accompanied Bishop Asbury, prayed that the Lord would open the heart and home of some other person to receive them that night and, according to references (Albert M. Shipp, *History of Methodism in South Carolina*, p. 153; Albert Deems Betts, *A History of Methodism in South Carolina*), after the service, William Wayne, "a cousin of the celebrated Anthony Wayne invited them to call on him, and from that time his house became a home for Methodist Ministers." It was he who showed them the way to the river (doubtless via Port's Ferry, managed by Frances Port, an Episcopalian, whose daughter and son-in-law were Rachel Port and Benjamin Davis, members of the Methodist Church). William Wayne furnished Bishop Asbury and his party with letters of introduction to persons in Charleston and thus insured them a cordial reception in that city. On Mar. 13, 1785, the Bishop noted in his *Journal* (Vol. I, p. 493): "We found Mrs. Wayne under deep distress of soul." William Wayne and his wife are buried at the Methodist Church in Georgetown. Their children, according to Sellers' *History*, married into the Gregg, Mellichamp, Elliott, and Von Koltz families.

Francis Asbury Wayne, grandfather of Sarah E. Fuller Oliver, moved from Georgetown to Marion, S. C., and married the widow of Nathan Evans, who was the third wife of the General. She was

Elizabeth Ann Rogers, born Feb. 22, 1782, daughter of Captain Lot (Anna Bethea) Rogers, a Revolutionary soldier, who served four months with the Virginia troops and took part in the Battle of Brandywine under Captain Jethro Sumner. Captain Rogers married the daughter of "Virginia John" Bethea, born about 1705, died 1779 (Harllee, *Kinfolks*). Elizabeth Ann Rogers Evans had four children by her marriage to Nathan Evans, a Revolutionary officer. Francis Asbury Wayne, after marrying her, apprenticed two of his stepchildren, William and Nathan Evans, still small boys, to tradesmen in Georgetown, even though their father had left considerable property. The boys resented this action greatly, and it is said that after they were grown they thrashed their stepfather. By the marriage to the Widow Evans there were three children, then she died.

Francis A. Wayne's second marriage was to Elizabeth Marjory Legette, born 1801, died 1891, daughter of Jesse Legette, Sr., by whom he had six daughters and three sons. Margaret Legette, her niece, married Alexander Robert Oliver, son of Ann Rebecca Stevenson Oliver. Francis Asbury Wayne served in Co. E, Gregg's Reg., S. C. Vol., under Captain Washington B. Shooter.

The children of Daniel J. and Sarah E. Fuller Oliver were:

1. Lucius Wyatt Oliver, born May 5, 1872, died Jan. 10, 1928
2. Mary E. Oliver, born Dec. 6, 1873, died Oct. 12, 1958
3. J. Connor Oliver, died Aug. 9, 1946
4. George L. Oliver
5. Rennie Oliver
6. Sadie Oliver

Lucius Wyatt Oliver, son of Daniel J. Oliver, married Alice Elizabeth Jones, born Oct. 27, 1869, died Jan. 28, 1944, daughter of Frederic E. (Euphemia Watson) Jones, and granddaughter of Bryant and Elizabeth Berry Jones. Her great-grandparents were Henry Berry and his wife, nee Hayes. Henry Berry had lands granted to him on Little Reedy Creek in 1786. The father of Henry Berry was Andrew Berry of Sandy Bluff, Marion County, who settled there in 1736. The mother of Alice E. J. Oliver was Ephemia, called "Fama," Watson, the daughter of Isham Watson and Mary Hayes Watson of Catfish, Marion County. She had first married Stephen Berry, youngest son of Henry (Crossroads Henry) Berry, who lived only a year after marriage. There were no children of this first marriage. Alice E. J. Oliver's paternal great-grandfather was Barnabas Watson of Buck Swamp, and her maternal great-grandfather was John Hayes, who married an aunt of "Crossroads Henry" Berry. John Hayes came to

Marion from Virginia, before or during the Revolution, and was of English descent. Lucius Wyatt Oliver had one son:

Lucius Wyatt Oliver

Lucius Wyatt Oliver married Luna Smith, born Oct. 10, 1896, died July 3, 1922. She was the daughter of Henry Wright Smith, born Nov. 24, 1848, died Feb., 1931, and his wife, Laura Dozier Smith, who died Sept. 17, 1885. Lucius Wyatt Oliver had one daughter:

Lucia Wyatt Oliver, born Sept. 23, 1922

Lucia Wyatt Oliver married Mar. 10, 1945, Troy Carroll Atkinson, Jr., born Feb. 5, 1923, son of Troy Carroll (Evalyn Rowell) Atkinson of Rains, Marion County. They live at 1102 N. Main St., Marion, S. C. Mr. Atkinson was in the Legislature in 1959-60 and served as Mayor. Issue:

1. Troy Carroll Atkinson, III
2. John Wyatt Atkinson

Mary E. Oliver, second child of Daniel J. Oliver, in May, 1896, married John Quincy Berry, a third cousin of her sister-in-law, Alice Elizabeth Jones Oliver. His parents were James and Harriet Black Alford Berry, who were married Aug. 13, 1861. His mother died May 26, 1928. Their home was in Dillon, S. C. His grandfather, James Berry, was a son of "Crossroads Henry" Berry. According to W. W. Sellers, the wife of "Crossroads Henry" Berry, Charity Crawford Berry, brought him his first land upon their marriage, which he increased to an estate of over ten thousand acres. John Quincy Berry's great-great-grandfather was Stephen Berry, son of the pioneer ancestor, Andrew Berry, of Sandy Bluff, Solomon's Landing, Marion County. Charity Crawford Berry was descended from John Crawford, also one of the first settlers at Sandy Bluff in Marion County. The maternal grandparents of John Quincy Berry were Neill Little Alford, born at Alfordsville, Robeson Co., N. C., Mar. 5, 1799, died July 1, 1866, at Dillon, S. C., and Grace McPherson Alford, birth date unknown, who died Oct. 20, 1886. Neill Little Alford was the son of Warren Alford by his first wife, Jenett Little, daughter of Alexander Little, and the grandson of Jacob and Mary Pace Alford. (A family record is in *Kinfolks* by W. C. Harllee, and Jacob Alford's will is in the Robeson Co., N. C., Will Book 1, p. 36, dated July 4, 1794.) Children of Mary E. Oliver Berry were:

1. Olyn Berry, who married Mary Martin, no other record
2. Oliver Berry, died unmarried
3. Daughter, died in infancy

J. Connor Oliver, son of Daniel J. Oliver, married Hattie Montgomery in 1900. She was born in 1880 at Mt. Airy, N. C., and attended the Woman's Division of the University of N. C. She is a member of the Atlanta Bird Club, the Georgia Ornithological Society, the Georgia Botanical Society, and several study clubs. Her father was Victor Hugh Montgomery of Carroll Co., Va., and Marion, S. C., and her mother was Ruth Fairfax of Virginia. Her present address is 1576 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. J. Connor Oliver was an electrical engineer at Georgetown, S. C. He died Aug. 9, 1946. Issue:

 Harriette Oliver, born 1908

 Harriette Oliver studied at Washington Seminary, High Museum, and Sophie Newcombe. She is listed in "Who's Who." She is an artist and sculptor and carved a statue of Sappho which she presented to the Greek government. It was placed on the Island of Lesbos at Mytilene in 1961. She married Phillip Forbes of Dunn and Bradstreet, New York.

 Rennie Oliver, daughter of Daniel J. Oliver, married Joe Foss, of Florence, S. C. Issue:

1. Colonel Joe Foss, U. S. Army, stationed in California, an ace in the South Pacific area in World War II
2. Evelyn Foss

 Evelyn Foss married Ralph Johnson and lives at 1914 Old Shell Road, Mobile, Ala.

 Sadie Oliver, sixth child of Daniel J. Oliver, married Perry James Carmichael (born 1888, died 1909), son of Benjamin M. (Margaret Williams) Carmichael and grandson of James (Elizabeth Jordon Woodward) Carmichael. His ancestry is given in the book *The Scottish Highlander Carmichaels of the Carolinas* by General Roderick D. Carmichael. On Oct. 1, 1913, Sadie Oliver Carmichael married Ernest Lewis, youngest child of Dempsey (Eliza Jane Stackhouse) Lewis, born Jan. 7, 1893. He is descended from William Lewis, Sr., of Bertie County, N. C., and his son, William Lewis of Horry County, whose lineage is traced in *William Lewis of Horry County, S. C.* by Mary Lewis Stevenson. The Stackhouse line is traced in *Kinfolks* by General William Curry Harllee. There were no children of the first marriage. Issue:

 Jack Ernest Lewis of Florence, S. C., born Jan. 26, 1917

 Jack Ernest Lewis married Jennie Haines of Pamlico, S. C., born Apr. 5, 1920. Issue:

1. Jacqueline Ann Lewis, born Apr. 25, 1947
2. Judy Lynn Lewis, born June 5, 1951

Chapter VIII

JAMES NORTON STEVENSON

James Norton Stevenson, son of Benjamin Stevenson by his third wife, Martha McCracken Stevenson, was born Sept. 25, 1817, and died Oct. 29, 1893. He was a leading merchant in Marion, S. C., before the War Between the States and after the war lived at Brittons Neck, Marion County, in the Gause home, which was in the colonial plantation style. His furniture was imported, and the appointments were elegant. Miss Annie Ruth Davis of Columbia, S. C., has a picture of the house, which was destroyed by fire. The photograph is too dim to be reproduced.

James N. Stevenson lived in Horry County until 1845, and his name can be found in many records of that period. He bought 40½ acres in Horry District from Silvius S. Anderson, son of David and Rebecca Anderson, for \$35 on April 5, 1853 (Horry DB M, 238). He, John Graham, Jr., and James Beaty were the executors of the will of John Graham, made Feb. 11, 1842 (Horry Co. Wills, Box 3, Bundle 2). Joseph Thompson sold him lot seven with buildings in Conwayborough, with water privileges to the lake on Mar. 15, 1843 (Horry DB L, 104). He served three times as Commissioner of Elections in Conwayborough: on Dec. 20, 1837; Dec. 20, 1839; and Dec. 18, 1842 (*Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly*, p. 74, also items in the *Georgetown American*). He, with James Potter, witnessed the settlement of the Robert M. Anderson estate. This Anderson was a first cousin of James N. Stevenson's half-brother and sister, William H. Stevenson and Ann Rebecca Stevenson Oliver, his father being Henry Anderson and his grandparents Robert and Ann McCracken Anderson (Horry Probate Court, Book 1, B 1, Sept. 16, 1844; Box 15, B. 1, Feb. 28, 1846). James N. Stevenson bought a Negro boy named Alick, seven years of age, for \$150 from William G. Bellamy on Feb. 5, 1844 (Horry DB 1, 132). On Oct. 8, 1844, he bought at sheriff's sale 200 acres on Brown Swamp, formerly property of R. R. Sessions (Horry DB 1, p. 239). Soon after, he made plans to move to Marion, S. C., and began to acquire property there.

On April 15, 1846, for \$1,500 he bought from Daniel H. Davis 1,750 acres southwest of the Little Pee Dee, bounded by the estates of Benjamin Sanders Davis, I. N. Legette, and David Legette's land.

Charlotte T. Davis relinquished dower. This deed was witnessed by Elly Godbold and Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson (Marion DB T, p. 377). On the same date he bought the land where Daniel H. and Charlotte T. Davis lived at the time, for \$500 (Marion D. B. 5, 381). On May 6, 1846, he bought from Valentine Richardson, son of John and Thamer Richardson (Marion WB 2, p. 70) fifteen acres on the southeast side of the old State Road (Marion DB V, 399). On Dec. 7, 1854, he bought a lot in the village of Marion containing 3.1 acres from Charles Henry Black, whose wife, Mary Ann McClenaghan Black, signed dower rights. She was the daughter of Horatio Nelson (Matilda A. McClenaghan) Black of Darlington, S. C. This lot was bounded by lands of Horatio N. McClenaghan, D. J. McDonald, W. W. Gregg, and west by a street leading from Marion Court House to Godfrey's Ferry. At public outcry, April 6, 1857, he bought a lot for \$910, which had formerly belonged to Sarah E. McQueen, who inherited part of the property of Dr. James R. McQueen. The lot adjoined the lot of James C. Mullins and on the north was bounded by the public square (Marion DB X, 308). J. N. Stevenson deeded the lot as surety for the debt on the same date. Other land transactions are recorded in deed books T, page 379, and Z, page 429.

In 1848 J. N. Stevenson was appointed Commissioner of Little Pee Dee, vice Levi Legette (*Reports and Resolutions*, 232 Dec. 20, 1848) and the same date was appointed Commissioner of Elections for Ariel (*R. and R.* 206). He was a Quartermaster in the Confederate Army, served in the Militia, and was in the last unit called up in Marion County in 1865.

Sellers' *History* gives the following account of James Norton Stevenson:

James N. Stevenson married, first, a Miss Hughes, of Horry; by her he had one child, a son, J (sic) Edwin Stevenson; his wife died; he came to Marion and merchandised there till the war, with seeming success; he married, a second time, the Widow Gause, relic of the Hon. Benjamin Gause; her maiden name was Susan Gregg, youngest daughter of the late R. J. Gregg, who was Tax Collector for Marion District for thirty years, and well known to every one in his day as an honest, straightforward, Christian gentleman and faithful official; the Widow Benjamin Gause had one child, a son, Benjamin by her marriage with Gause, who now lives in Bennettsville. Benjamin Gause, Sr., was quite a prominent man in his day, well-to-do; and was twice elected to the State Senate, served with ability two terms and was universally loved and respected by all who knew him. James N. Stev-

enson married his widow, and by her had and raised eight children, four sons and four daughters, to wit: Robert, Samuel, James N. and Charles W., and daughters, Mary, Anne, Mattie and Susan. Of these Mary, Susan and Charley are married—Mary to L. Fontaine Davis, and has five children; Susan married Dixon Gregg, and has no child; Charles W. married a Miss Gray, and has one child, Robert. Samuel and James N. are unmarried; Ann and Mattie are also unmarried; they live on the Gause homestead.

James Norton Stevenson married Nov. 7, 1844, Mary Hughes, born about 1823, died Sept. 8, 1857. She was the daughter of Cader Hughes, of All Saints Parish, S. C. (born in N. C. in 1787, died 1850) by his first wife, Susannah Bellamy (born about 1800, married 1820, died 1833).

Cader Hughes was a considerable landowner and had holdings in All Saints Parish, which lay in Horry District between the Waccamaw River and the ocean. He bought over 5,000 acres at Galivants Ferry, on Loosing Swamp and Cart Path Branch (Family records certified in Surveyor General's Office Nov. 1, 1850, *State Records*, Vol. 43, 105). With William Lee, William Edge, and Thomas Randall on July 25, 1871, he appraised the estate of Dr. F. W. Ridgeley. In June, 1827, he bought corn from the Abraham Bellamee estate. His name is frequently found in old records. He served as executor of the estate of Thomas Gerald, whose widow, Belinda Gerald, moved with her minor child to Pike County, Ala. He bought 2,354 acres of the large Gerald holdings May 3, 1841, for \$1,400 (Horry DB L-1, July 5, 1841). His home site on Fifteen Mile Bay, Galivants Ferry, was known as "Magnolia Hill." He also bought land from James Lambert, blacksmith, to whom later he gave a deed of gift, describing him as "my near neighbor" (Horry DB M, p. 151). He also bought part of the Richard Gallavant grant. Hugh Giles of Marion County mortgaged some land to him for \$1,200 and later deeded him 535 acres at Galivants Ferry (Horry DB L, 215). He sold land in All Saints to Daniel Stanaland Dec. 20, 1830 (Horry DB K). Another deed is recorded in Deed Book C-1, page 156 a. After his sons attained their majority, they sold this property, and none of the Cader Hughes line live in this section. Daniel Lewis, father-in-law of James Edwin Stevenson, the grandson of Cader Hughes, bought some of the property, including "Magnolia Hill," and the Gerald family now has some of the land. In Jan., 1841, Cader Hughes went on the \$8,000 bond of James Beaty, with David Anderson, Henry Buck, and John Readmon (S. C. Archives, Misc., 253). Cader Hughes secured the charter of the ferry on the Little Pee Dee River. He presented through Senator Skipper

a petition for compensation for clearing out Lake Swamp in 1844, but the citizens of the vicinity submitted another petition praying that this not be granted, and an unfavorable report was rendered (*Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly*, Dec. 10, 1844, p. 23).

After the death of Susannah Bellamee Hughes in 1833, Cader Hughes, with Peter and Joseph Vaught, brothers of Susannah B. Hughes' stepmother, made bond of \$600 on Dec. 5, 1833, as administrator, stating that his wife had "whilst she lived and at the time of her death divers goods, rights, and credits" (Horry Probate Ct., Letters of Adm., Book A, 62, Adm. Book 62, Box 4, Bundle 2). In 1848 Cader Hughes, as one of the heirs, moved to secure the sale of 516 acres originally granted to John Bellamy, his father-in-law, on Sept. 3, 1821, which he did not devise in his will. Named in the proceedings were the heirs, who were "H. C. Williams and wife, Elizabeth; Mary Bellemee, widow of William Bellemee; Dr. John Dillard Bellemee, Wilmington, N. C.; Seth Bellemee; Wade H. Parker and wife, Maria; William A. Bellemee; John Bellemee (out of State); Abram Bellamee and wife, Clara Bellamee; Daniel Bellamee; Elizabeth Bellemee by guardian ad litem, Daniel Bellemee; William A. Hardee and wife, Teresa; H. J. Hardee and wife, Margaret; John S. Thomas and wife, Synthia; John V. Montgomery and wife, Mary; Thomas Befsent and wife; John C. White and wife, Nancy (out of State); William D. Bryan and his wife, nee Harriet Bellemee; John Long in right of wife (not in State)." Most of these are identified as heirs of William and Mary Bellamy, who were named in the petition to divide his estate Sept. 16, 1818 (Horry Co. Probate Ct., Jan. 5, 1848, Box 15, Bundle 1).

Cader Hughes married a second time, and the full name of this wife is unknown, but she was called Anna Jane in his will. They had four sons and a daughter, and after the death of Cader Hughes the widow married Jeremiah Benson, born in North Carolina. Anna Jane Hughes Benson signed a deed, relinquishing dower rights in a plantation that her second husband sold on the northeast side of Little Pee Dee, Savannah Creek, to Asa F. Gore (Horry DB M, 666). According to the 1860 Census of Kingston Parish, Horry District, Jeremiah Benson was sixty-three, and she was thirty. They had in the home her children by Cader Hughes. Some time between 1850 and 1860, they also had a son, John M. Benson. Anna Jane H. Benson made her will Aug. 21, 1868, and named as executors J. N. Dawsey and her son, James Monroe Hughes, who qualified Nov. 3, 1868. She left to her son by the second marriage household and kitchen furniture, and to her daughter, Eliza Jane Outten, her Bible, feather bed, clothing, a

loom, side saddle, a three-year old heifer and two sows (Horry WB 1, p. 96). No further information could be learned about John M. Benson and Eliza Jane Hughes Outten.

The will of Cader Hughes is as follows:

To all whom it may concern: Know ye that I Cader Hughes of the District and State aforesaid, do here by make, publish & declare this to be my last will & testament, hereby revoking & annulling all other wills and codicils by me heretofore made. Imprimis, I will direct & request that my Executors hereinafter named to pay & discharge all of my just debts & funeral expenses left owing & due me at my death out of the moneys as shall arise from the collection of my Bonds, notes accounts & from all other dues, to me, & from the sale of such property as I have herein-after directed to be sold by them, if so much be required for that purpose.

ITEM I give devise & bequeath unto my beloved wife Anner Jane Hughes for and during the term of her natural life, or widowhood & no longer or so long during her widowhood as she shall reside on my plantation, the use of my dwelling house and other houses where I reside, with the use of a small field over the road, & another near the Blacksmith's shop, also another field called the "Gerrald old House field" near Gerrald's Bridge, with the privilege of timber for plantation uses on all of my lands, & the privilege of clearing cultivating & enjoying the benifits free of charge the lands on the West side of the road leading to Gallivants Ferry, commencing at my upper negro house & going west & South as far as my lands extend in those directions.—I also give my wife absolutely an equal portion of negro slaves with each of my four sons Franklin Drayton, William Gore, James Munro, & Calvin Cornelius, & my daughter Elisa Jane Hughes except that her share of negroes must abate in the same proportion as that of my said sons in order to make up the sum of One Thousand Dollars to my said daughter over & above that of the others so as to make her equal as near as may be with my sons & wife, My two negro slaves Charity and Martha are to constitute a portion of my said wife's lot of slaves & to be set off to her therein in the division of my slaves as is herein after directed, I also give my wife one horse to be selected by her, a gig & harnefs one yoke of oxen, ten head of sheep, 20 head of Stock hogs, 5 cows & calves 2 feather beds & bedsteads & furniture fer them, 4 ploughs & gear, 2 axes, 6 hoes, one cart, stock of bees & pou-

try, supply of corn, bacon, rice, potatoes & whatever else is made on my plantation till the close of the year in which I may die, for the use of herself & children & for plantation uses, also $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sitting chairs, the crockery & loom,—and from & after the death of my said wife or after the termination of her widowhood or removal from my said plantation, then the Lands the use of which I have above given her, to form a part of the lot of land of my youngest son Calvin Cornelius, to be set apart to him & managed as is here in after directed to become with the other lands bequeathed my other sons. The above provisions in behalf of my said wife are intended, & are hereby declared to be in lieu and bar of her dower in any Lands of which I may die seized, or which I may have been seized during my coverture with her.

ITEM 2. To my daughter Mary Stevenson I give devise & bequeath the following property now in her possession—negroe slaves Edney & her children Solomon, Frank, Cynthia, Jerry & John Patience & her children Sarah Ann Henry & Minchison, Becky & her children Charles Horace & Amander Holland, Amos, Allen & Elisa, (Eight of the above-named negroes Viz Jerry, John, Sarah Ann Henry, Minchison, Horace Amander & Holland) have been born since they were in her possession, 2 beds & furniture 2 cows & calves now in her possession I also give her One Saddle horse to be delivered her from my stock of horses, or purchased by my Executors to be selected by her after my wife has the first choice.

ITEM 3. I give devise & bequeath unto my 4 sons Franklyn Drayton, William Gore, James Monro & Calvin Cornelius all of my lands composed of various tracts but now under one completed plott and known as the Gerald Lands to be equally divided between them when my oldest son Franklyn Drayton arrives at the age of 21 years, & if he should not live to that age at the time he would have arrived at it if living, the said Lands to be devided into 4 parts as near as may be, one part to embrace the place where my dwelling house now stands & the lower part of my Lands & that part to be allotted to my youngest son Calvin Cornelius subject to the use bequeathed to his mother in the same of her interest has not been determined by any of the contingencies which are mentioned to end it, the other 3 parts to be apportioned to my other 3 sons by lot.

ITEM 4. As soon after my death as conveniently may be I will & direc (sic., direct) that all of my negroes be appraised by my

Executors & so divided as to give my wife an equal portion of the same with my sons & daughter Elisa Jane except that she is to contribute from her share equally with my sons so as to make the share of my said daughter one thousand Dollars more than any one of the others in the said division the said thousand Dollars to be allotted to her in negroes or money as may be deemed best by my Executors, in the said allotment to my wife the negro slaves Charity & Martha are to be especially set apart to her in a portion of her lot.

ITEM 5. I further will & direct that after the portion of my wife is set apart as aforesaid the ballance of my negroes be kept together by my Executors undivided, until the time above appointed for the division of my land amongst my sons, at which time I wish the said negroes & their increase to be equally divided amongst my 5 above-named children by my present wife to wit, Franklyn Drayton, William Gore, James Monro, Calvin Cornelius & Elisa Jane except that the share of my daughter Elisa Jane at said division is to be one thousand Dollars more in negroes or money than that of the sons the said one thousand Dollars as above stated to be contributed equally (say two hundred Dollars each) by my sons and wife.

ITEM 6. It is also my will & desire & I hereby direct that my Executors after my wife's portion is allotted to her as aforesaid in said negroes, do rent out my lands devised to my sons, with the privilege of getting timber on them only to keep them in repair, & that they hire out the negroes directed to be kept together undivided until the time appointed for division of them amongst my 5 above named children, & that they apply the proceeds arising from the said hire & rents to the Education, support clothing & maintenance of my 5 children above named, by my present wife, during the time of such renting & hiring & if there be any surplus after this that my Executors to invest the same as interest to be devideed as other moneys arising from the sale of property here in after directed, & as other moneys are directed to be divided.

ITEM 7. I also will & direct that my Executors hereinafter named do sell & dispose of a tract of Land near Conway borough called the Causey tract, as well as all my other property not herein specifically devised & bequeathed, both real & personal & from the proceeds thereof together with the moneys arising from my Bonds notes & debts of every description to pay off my

debts & funeral Expenses & if there be any surplus thereafter to invest such surplus at interest approporating the interest annually in the same manner as is directed to be appropriated should the same be necefsary, & at the time appointed for the division of my lands & negroes amongst my 5 children above named to divide whatever funds that may be in hand from sales of property as well as from rents & hire equally betwixt my 4 sons and daughter Elisa Jane.

ITEM 8. It is also my will & desire & is hereby declared to be the exprefs meaning & intention of these presents that in case either or any of my above named sons should die without leaving lawful ifsue him surviving the portion of lands herein bequeathed to such son or sons is to be equally divided betwixt his surviving brothers or brother accounting to my daughter Elisa Jane if she be surviving for her equal portion of said Lands. And the negroes given to such son or sons so dying as aforesaid to be equally divided betwixts my surviving sons & Elisa Jane if she be living, if not to the survivors or survivor of my son or sons. And if my said daughter Elisa Jane should die without leaving lawful ifsue her surviving the property given to her in this will & allotted as herein directed to be equally divided betwixt her survivng brothers and if but one to such survivor. Lastly I nominate, constitute & appoint William I. Graham. John Readmon, and Pinkney Gerald, Executors to this my last will & testament. If witnefs whereof I have here unto set my hand & seal this fifteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty. Signed Sealed published & declared by Cader Hughes as his last will & testament in our presence as witnefses who have signed the same in the presence of the Testator & in presence of each other the day & year aforesaid.

CADER HUGHES (seal)

Witnefses

Pugh Floyd, Ser.

William Gerald

W. W. Harllee

Recorded in Will Book C, p. 17-8

Recorded Dec. 13, 1850

Recorded by James Beaty, Ordy, H. D.

Box 4, Bundle 1.

Children of Cader Hughes:

(By first marriage to Susannah Bellamee)

1. Mary Hughes, born about 1823. She married James Norton Stevenson and died Sept. 8, 1857.

(By second marriage to Anna Jane Hughes)

2. Franklyn Drayton Hughes, born Nov. 24, 1837
3. William Gore Hughes, born about 1841
4. James Monroe Hughes, born about 1844
5. Calvin Cornelius Hughes, born May, 1846
6. Elisa Jane Hughes, born May, 1850

Descendants of Mary Hughes Stevenson will be taken up along with the children of the second marriage of her husband, James Norton Stevenson, and the history of her half-brothers and sister by Cader Hughes' second marriage follows.

Franklin Drayton Hughes, son of Cader Hughes, married Charity Ann Grissett, born Mar. 27, 1839, died Sept. 15, 1915, in McClellanville, S. C. She was the daughter of Senator Reuben George Wooten Grissett, born in North Carolina Dec. 10, 1814, and Anne George Grissett, born Dec. 6, 1815. They lived at Rose Lake on the Waccamaw River four miles below Conway, S. C. They had a large family, listed in the 1850 census, Georgetown, Horry District, when he gave his age and that of his wife as thirty. The children ranged in age from fifteen to two. Charity Ann was then ten. In the home was Sarah Connor, 81, probably a relative. Senator Grissett was the son of G. R. Grissett, born Oct. 2, 1790, died July 6, 1821, who married July 29, 1813, Charity Wooten, born 1787. Charity Wooten Grissett's father was Shadrach Wooten, born 1750, Dobbs County, N. C. He made his home in Lenoir County, died Apr. 11, 1812, and is buried near Whiteville, N. C. Shadrach Wooten married Elizabeth Allen, born 1787, died Sept. 17, 1833. Anne George Grissett, wife of Senator Grissett, was the daughter of David and Syrena George of North Carolina. Franklyn Drayton Hughes and his wife settled in McClellanville, S. C. Children:

1. Annie Laurie Hughes
2. Viola Hughes
3. Lilla Lorena Hughes
4. Nettie Hughes, died at the age of eight
5. Fannie Hughes, died unmarried
5. Walter Hughes, no other record
7. Eugene Grissett Hughes, born May 30, 1866

8. Roland Hughes, born Sept. 18, 1867
9. Frank Grissett Hughes

Annie Laurie Hughes, daughter of Franklyn Drayton Hughes, married Stanley McClellan of McClellanville, S. C. Children:

1. Gwendolyn McClellan, who married Brooks Lawton of Allendale
2. Drayton McClellan
3. Major Edward McClellan, who married, first, Esther Sparks, then Helen —
4. Lawrence McClellan, died unmarried
5. Burness McClellan
6. St. Elmo (John) McClellan, married Eve Anderson
7. Stanley McClellan
8. J. L. Moore McClellan

Viola Hughes, daughter of Franklyn Drayton Hughes, married her first cousin, George Beaty, son of James C. (Melvina Grissett) Beaty, and moved to Alabama.

Lilla Lorena Hughes, daughter of Franklyn Drayton Hughes, married W. Hampton Graham of McClellanville, S. C., and had a son, Wade Hampton Graham, Jr., who died unmarried, and a child who died in infancy.

Eugene Grissett Hughes, son of Franklyn Drayton Hughes, married, first, Josephine Thrower, Ridgeville, S. C., and, second, Stella Sheorn, of Camden, S. C.

Roland Hughes, son of Franklyn Drayton Hughes, married Hattie Graham of McClellanville, S. C., and his children are:

1. Francis Hughes, who married Roberta Graham and lives in High Point, N. C. Their children are: Mary Hughes, Harriet Hughes, and Gloria Hughes.
2. Eugene Franklyn Hughes, no other record
3. Willie Joe Hughes, graduate of the University of South Carolina, member of Delta Zeta Sorority, who married Larry Tuten of Ridgeland, S. C., and moved to California. She has a daughter, Mary Margaret Tuten.

Frank Grissett Hughes, youngest child of Franklyn Drayton Hughes, married Apr. 20, 1902, Blanche Wilson of Georgetown, S. C., who died in 1914 in Savannah, Ga. Her family history is recorded in Gen. W. C. Harllee's book *Kinfolks*, pages 431, 439, 638, and 1355. Her parents were Annie Fulmore Harllee and Joseph

Greene Wilson, born Nov. 18, 1844, near Conway, S. C., died Nov. 14, 1919, in Georgetown. Annie Fulmore Harllee, born Apr. 1864, died Dec. 22, 1907, was a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth Stuart Harllee, the former born Jan. 6, 1767, died Apr. 6, 1827. Thomas Harllee was the son of Peter and Jane Leake Harllee of Lunenburg County, Va., the former born about 1699, died 1784. He was an acquaintance of General Washington. Elizabeth Stuart Harllee, wife of Thomas Harllee, was born Oct. 1, 1767, in Craven Co., S. C., and died Aug. 23, 1817. Her parents were David and Elizabeth McQueen Stuart, the former a Revolutionary soldier under General Marion, who was captured by the British and imprisoned on a ship in Charleston Harbor. Annie Fulmore Harllee was directly descended on the maternal side from John and Elizabeth Richardson Fulmore of Robeson County, N. C., parents of Andrew Fulmore, who married Agnes Cade, daughter of Colonel John (Elizabeth Hobson) Cade. Agnes Cade Fulmore's grandfather was Dr. James Adair, originally of County Antrim, Ireland. The only child of Frank Grissett Hughes is:

Lilla Blanche Hughes, born in Georgetown, S. C.

Lilla Blanche Hughes married Mar. 29, 1924, at Summerville, S. C., Fred Pierce Hamilton, born Nov. 26, 1904, at Macon, Ga., son of the Rev. Zachariah Pierce (Annie Louise Melton) Hamilton of Macon, Ga. Both had musical training, she at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, he at the Louisville, Ky., Conservatory. They have a daughter, Lilla Ann Hamilton, born in Charleston, the great-great-granddaughter of Cader and Anna Jane Hughes.

The grandchildren of Mary Hughes Stevenson, while on a garden tour of the low country with their mother in 1941, stopped in McClellanville to meet Eugene and Roland Hughes, first cousins of their father, James Edwin Stevenson. Peurifoy Stevenson wrote an account of this visit, which is quoted in part:

One of the six government-licensed wineries in the State is that of the Hughes Brothers at McClellanville. Started about five years ago as an avocation by two retired farmers, this small, unimpressive establishment has expanded and has made quite a name for itself all over the United States as a source of choice and rich wine.

Eugene and Roland Hughes, aged seventy-five and seventy-four respectively, formerly operated small farms on the outskirts of McClellanville. Upon retiring from active life and dreading to face a dull and useless old age, they decided to experiment with

the wine-making formula handed down to them by their father, Franklin D. Hughes. This method was soon discarded, as they considered the product merely mediocre. Their enthusiasm grew as they noted improvement with each new experiment. One method after another was tried and abandoned, including one confided to them by Norwood Hastie of Magnolia Gardens, which had netted the makers thousands of dollars . . . Their present formula was devised only after many years of study and experimentation, and, to their knowledge, has been used by only one other wine maker. They were reading a book on the art of wine making and saw no similarity in the various methods outlined to their own until they came across one toward the last of the book used by a Frenchman, which described their system exactly . . .

The brothers have their own vineyard and cultivate three varieties of grapes—James, scuppernong, and Flower. Before they started making wine for public sale, the vineyard was neglected and most of the grapes went to waste. They make wine from each individual variety of grape and in addition they make a blend of the scuppernong and Thomas grapes . . . The brothers have no elaborate equipment—merely a few instruments for measuring the acidity and alcoholic content of the wine. The wine press, consisting of a trough-like container with a rotating cylinder at the base which crushes the grapes as the hand crank is turned, was whittled from several kinds of wood by Mr. E. G. Hughes with a pocketknife. It is possible to crush 90 bushels of grapes an hour with this device . . .

William Gore Hughes, the third child of Cader Hughes, married Elizabeth Collins, daughter of John E. (Catherine Davis) Collins of Centenary, Marion County, S. C. She was the first cousin of James Clement (Anne Oliver) Davis and of Lamar Fontaine (Mary Dickson Stevenson) Davis. Her family history is given in *The Davis Family in Wales and America* by Harry A. Davis. Her maternal grandparents were Benjamin Sanders and Julia Franklin Avant Davis, and her great-grandparents were Joseph (Anna Keene) Davis and Joshua (Catherine Baker) Avant, the latter a Revolutionary soldier and Lieutenant of Cavalry (Lib. O, No. 28, Pension Claim S 10534). John E. Collins, father of Elizabeth Collins Hughes, was the son of John J. Collins of Ariel, Marion County, S. C. Before the war John J. Collins was a very substantial man and citizen and, according to W. W. Sellers, amassed a considerable fortune mainly by raising Negroes. He married three times. The first wife, a sister of General E. B. Wheeler, was the mother of John E. Collins. His second wife was an aunt of

Colonel Richard Grandison Howard of Florence, S. C. The name of his third wife is unknown. After the death of John E. Collins, his widow, Catherine Davis Collins (born 1828), wrote a former sweetheart, Hugh J. Floyd of Horry County, then a widower with one son, Jim (Sallie Gore) Floyd of Canehoy, S. C., and informed him that she was widowed, and they soon married. *The Davis Family in Wales and America* by Harry A. Davis omits Elizabeth Collins but names her sisters, Ann Matilda (D. W. M.) Chestnut, born Feb. 10, 1853, a resident of Conway, S. C., and Louise Collins Crawford, who died in 1907. The children of William Gore Hughes are unknown.

The fourth child of Cader Hughes, James Monroe Hughes, married Martha Floyd, daughter of Lewis H. (Cynthia Strickland) Floyd of Horry County and granddaughter of Lewis Floyd and Matthew Strickland. They lived at Bucksville, S. C., where he was murdered about 1877 by a Negro whom he had grossly insulted. It was well known in the community who had killed Mr. Hughes, but the provocation was also known, and no one gave any information to the authorities which would have resulted in an arrest. The Hughes holdings by that time had been purchased by Daniel Lewis, and the family sought permission to bury him in the family graveyard near "Magnolia Hill," which naturally was given. There are no tombstones now remaining in the Hughes graveyard, according to Mrs. Tola Gerald, present owner. Nothing is known about any children of this marriage. The widow of James M. Hughes is said to have married J. L. Singleton of Conway, S. C.

The fifth child of Cader Hughes, Calvin Cornelius Hughes, went to the Indian Territory in the area of the Creek Nation and settled at Bartlesville, Okla., named for the Jake Bartles Trading Post, in Hughes County near Calvin, Okla. He had seven children. An effort to trace this family failed.

Eliza Jane Hughes, the youngest child of Cader Hughes, married an Outen, for it was thus her mother, Anna Jane Hughes Benson, referred to her in her will in 1868. Nothing more could be learned about her after this date.

James Norton and Mary Hughes Stevenson had only one child, James Edwin Stevenson. After his first wife's death in 1857, James Norton Stevenson married Apr. 27, 1862, Susannah Edith Gregg Gause, widow of Benjamin Gause, who had one son, Benjamin Gause. The foster brothers were cousins, being descended from John and Martha Masters Hankins Frink. Benjamin Gause was born Nov. 9,

1801, in Horry District, son of Benjamin and Judith E. Jeffords Porter Gause. On Feb. 1, 1827, he married Sarah Bellune Frink. After her death he married Martha Ann Woodberry in 1832, and in 1859 he married Susannah E. Gregg. Benjamin Gause was sheriff of Horry County 1822-26; member of the House 1826-32; and Senator 1832-34. He was a delegate to the Nullification Convention and, after moving from Horry to Marion County, served three times as the Senator from Marion.

Susannah E. G. G. Stevenson was born Apr. 21, 1832, and died Sept. 26, 1908. Her lineage is given in *History of Nathaniel Evans of Catfish Creek and his Descendants* by James Daniel Evans and in *Footprints—The Story of the Greggs of South Carolina* by Louise McCarty. Her parents were Robert James Gregg, born Aug. 10, 1800, and Zilpha Evans Gregg of Marion, S. C. Her maternal grandparents were William Gregg, born 1770, and his wife, Jean McIlvein Gregg, of Williamsburg County, S. C., who were married in 1799 and settled near Hopewell Church, Florence County. Jean McIlvein Gregg's father, William McIlvein, served in the Revolution and received a pension (*Stub Entries to Revolutionary Claims* by A. L. Salley, Book P, p. 153, No. 257; also *Names of S. C. Revolutionary Soldiers*, J. C. G. Pruitt, p. 35). The great-great-grandparents of Susannah E. G. G. Stevenson were John and Eleanor Gregg. John Gregg's first wife was Janet, who signed a deed to a plantation in 1754, and Eleanor, his widow, was named in his will of Oct. 3, 1735. This pioneer came to South Carolina from Belfast, Ireland, and settled in Williamsburg County, S. C. His widowed mother and three brothers came with him.

Zilpha Evans Gregg, mother of Susannah E. G. G. Stevenson, was the daughter of Nathan Evans (born 1760, died May, 1810) of Marion, S. C., by his second wife, nee Fore. His first wife was Edith Godbold, daughter of Thomas (Martha Herren) Godbold of Marion, and his third wife was Elizabeth Ann Rogers (born Feb. 2, 1782, died about 1820), the grandmother of Sarah E. Fuller Oliver. There are many indents to Nathan Evans in the State Archives for services rendered to the Revolution (Indent Book O, Apr. 14, 1785; Indent Book X, 2504; and Book W, 320, for July 13, 1785). Nathan Evans' will was recorded May 23, 1810 (Marion Co. WB 1, 62). His father was Nathaniel Evans, who took up grants totaling 1,100 acres in Marion and vicinity between 1746-72 and died some time after the latter date. He was born in Wales and came to Pencader Hundred, Delaware, prior to 1711. His wife was Ruth Jones. The maternal great-great-grandfather of Susannah E. G. G. Stevenson

was John Evans, who died in Pencader Hundred, Delaware, 1717. His will is recorded in Newcastle Co., Delaware, wherein he names his brother Thomas as his executor and mentions his four sons. They were of the gentry and came to America in 1710 from Rhydwilim, Caermarthanshire, Wales.

The property of Benjamin Gause, first husband of Susanna E. G. G. Stevenson, was sold at Probate Court to settle claims and debts against it. After her marriage to James Norton Stevenson, they began to re-acquire the Gause lands (Marion Co. Deed Book Z, 429). There were many records in Court of this process, one following:

James N. Stevenson and Susan E. Stevenson on or about 13 Dec. 1863 did exhibit their bill in Court of Equity vs Sarah E. Dozier and Benjamin Gause praying a partition and division of the lands of the late Benjamin Gause, heard in Feb. Term. Court decrees division in three parts, 1 to Susan E. Stevenson, remainder undivided, assigned to J. N. Stevenson for \$16,666.66 dollars, and the Court sold unto J. N. Stevenson 2,919 acres, the undivided 2/3 of the tract, bounded N. by lands of T. J. Dozier and Ebenezer Atkinson, E. by A. McWhite, S. by G. W. Woodberry and W. by G. W. Woodberry. Feb. 9, 1887, witnesses, Alex Godbold and W. F. Shaw.

Herbert C. Graham deeded to S. E. Stevenson, for \$1,035.30, 900 acres and the pine tract of the Gause lands which he had bought at the sheriff's sale May 13, 1881 (Marion DB KK 292). Benjamin Gause, Jr. deeded his rights in his father's estate to his mother for \$200 and "conveyance by deed of valuable interest in lands, and in consideration of the relief of myself and my property from all liability on account of the debts of my late father, Benjamin Gause" (Marion DB A, 218, recorded June 7, 1881). Susan E. Foy, New Hanover County, N. C., for \$1,054, on Feb. 14, 1881, also released her interest in her grandfather's estate, "the late Benjamin Gause in consideration of being relieved and held harmless by Susannah E. Stevenson for all further liability for the debts of Benjamin Gause, Dec." The estate referred to consisted of the home place, 2,100 acres, and 300 acres bounded by lands of Ebenezer Atkinson, Julius Brown, T. J. Dozier and J. H. Bostick; the Tucker place on Little Pee Dee, adjoining lands of J. W. Lovell and Julius Brown; and the Benjamin Rogers estate, 900 acres. The deed was witnessed by J. T. Foy and C. A. Woods.

J. E. M. Johnson, Sheriff, issued a deed (Marion County DB A, 218, May, 1881, also DB KK, 296) which describes settlement of 500 acres in Brittons Neck on Giles Bay, quoted in part:

Whereas J. N. Stevenson and Susan E. Stevenson, his wife, administrators of all and singular the goods, chattles rights and credits which were of Benjamin Gause deceased on or about the 20th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two . . . and whereas under and by in persuance of a decree of the said Court, the said mortgaged premises were sold by C. D. Evans, late Commissioner in Equity to one F. Weston who was said to have the same for Others, but the said F. Weston did not comply with his bid and it was moved before the Honorable Court of Common Pleas for Marion County that the said Mortgaged premises be sold again in parcels by the Sheriff of Marion County, and the cause being at issue before the Honorable Court aforesaid came on to be heard the 11 day of Nov., 1872, when the said Court after a full hearing thereof and mature deliberation in the premises, did order adjudge and decree that the tract of land hereinafter mentioned and described should be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Marion County on the terms and for the purposes mention in the bill of complaint aforesaid Decretal Order . . . and the Sheriff of Marion after having duly advertised the said tract of land for sale by public outcry on Jan. 6, 1873, did then openly publicly and according to the Custom of auction did sell and dispose of the said tract of land below described to J. N. Stevenson who transferred his bid to Susan E. Stevenson, she thereby becoming the purchaser for \$320 dollars she being at that price the highest bidder for the Same.

James Norton Stevenson and his second wife's family are referred to in Dr. A. M. Chreitzberg's *Early Methodism in the Carolinas*, published in 1897, when he describes Bishop Asbury's journeys to Brittons Neck.

He visited Old Neck, in Marion County. Greaves, Ellison, and Richardson, famous members of the body, came out of that society . . . The Gauses, Woodberrys and many others were prominent in later years; the Doziers, Stephensons, and others survive . . . On Brunswick Circuit in 1807 a number of local preachers . . . Julius I. Gause, of high standing in Church and State . . . There were many pious, praiseworthy lay members . . . Peter Gause, a good man, useful and honorable; Mrs. Jane Wilkers, his daughter, an accomplished, thoroughgoing, stead-

fast Methodist; . . . and Benjamin Gause, the father, no doubt, of the Marion senator who was such in 1840 when the author travelled the Marion Circuit, a man Falstaffian in proportions, and of as generous a heart as ever beat in human bosom . . .

Benjamin Gause, son of Susannah Eady Gregg Gause and Benjamin Gause, was born Jan. 18, 1860, and reared in the home of his step-father, James Norton Stevenson. He married Helen Louise Nissen of Florence July 6, 1912, and they had four children: Sue Edith Gause, born 1901, died 1902; Theodosia Gause; Benjamin Gause; and Rupert Gause.

The children of James Norton Stevenson were:

(By first wife, Mary Hughes Stevenson)

1. James Edwin Stevenson, born Aug. 30, 1845, in Marion, S. C., baptized by Rev. Colin Murchison, died Oct. 27, 1914

(By second wife, Susannah E. G. G. Stevenson)

2. Robert Gregg Stevenson, born Jan. 26, 1863, in Brittons Neck, S. C., baptized by Rev. W. A. Gamewell, died unmarried Oct. 28, 1937, at the home of his sister, Susannah Edith Stevenson Gregg, at Claussen, S. C., buried at Brittons Neck, Marion Co.
3. Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson, born Apr. 28, 1864, baptized by Rev. W. A. Gamewell, died Nov., 1929
4. Mary Dickson Stevenson, born Oct. 13, 1865, baptized by Rev. L. M. Little, died Jan. 21, 1902
5. Zilpha Ann Stevenson, born Nov. 17, 1866, baptized by Rev. L. M. Little, died unmarried Nov. 28, 1904
6. James Norton Stevenson, born Jan. 21, 1868, baptized by Rev. L. M. Little, died Apr. 3, 1927
7. William Henry Stevenson, born June 28, 1869, died Sept. 1, 1869 (Obituary, *Crescent*, Marion, S. C., Vol. 10, No. 42, Wed., Sept. 8, 1869, "son of Capt. J. N. and Mrs. S. E. Stevenson, at Brittons Neck")
8. Martha Serena Stevenson, born at Brittons Neck Oct. 6, 1871, baptized by Rev. W. W. Jones, died Apr. 2, 1946
9. Susannah Edith Stevenson, born Feb. 23, 1873, baptized by Rev. W. L. Pegues, died Sept. 26, 1948
10. Charles Wesley Stevenson, born Aug. 5, 1874, baptized by Rev. L. L. Pegues, died June 22, 1922

James Edwin Stevenson, son of James Norton Stevenson by his first wife, Mary Hughes, was the grandson of Cader Hughes and his

first wife, Susannah Bellamy. His maternal ancestors follow, first considering the Bellamy family.

Susannah Bellamy (Cader) Hughes was the daughter of John Bellamy (born 1750, died 1826) by his first wife, Sarah Frink Bellamy. After her death, John Bellamy married in 1814 Elizabeth Vaught, daughter of Matthias (Martha Mercy Todd) Vaught, a Revolutionary War patriot who served under General Francis Marion. He was wounded in the battle of Cowpens fighting against the British Light-horse of Tarleton's Cavalry and lost a leg as the result of a sabre cut. He was born ten days before reaching the port of Charleston, to which his parents were sailing from Hanover, Germany. He settled at Little River, S. C., then All Saints Parish.

John Bellamy's Will follows:

In the name of God Amen

I John Bellemie Sen^r of Horry District and State of South Carolina being of Sound and perfect mind and memory (blessed be God) do this twenty third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner following. that is to say

First I give and bequeath unto my Sons John Dillard Bellemie and Marsden Bellemie the plantation whereon I now live containing Sixteen hundred acres or thereabouts, also a plantation on Waccamaw river containing Six hundred acres, also all my Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, also all my Household furniture and plantation tools of every kind both included, also one half part of all my ready money and one half part of all the debts which may be due me at my decease, and also I give and bequeath unto my said Sons John Dillard Bellemie and Marsden Bellemie the following Negroes to wit, Big Sipio Little Sipio, Nero John, Peter, Ben Byano, Mary, Hannah, Joe, Harriet, Betsey, Nancy, Lydia, Beau, Peggy, Stephen, Ben and Fanny with all their future increase Provided always and it is hereby declared to be my Will that my said sons John Dillard Bellemie and Marsden Bellemie shall be obliged to furnish my Wife Elizabeth during her natural life with a comfortable maintenance and should my said Wife Elizabeth choose to leave the plantation and live elsewhere at any time, the said John Dillard Bellemie and Marsden Bellemie shall Jointly be obliged to give her the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum (in lieu of such

maintenance by my said Sons John and Marsden as before mentioned) all the days of her life. And also it is my Will that if either the said John or Marsden should die during their minority the above mentioned property, real and personal shall exclusively be the survivors and provided both should die before they arrive at the years of manhood then and in that case all the before mentioned property shall be equally divided between my surviving children by my first wife. And further, my Executors hereinafter mentioned will either retain the negroes aforementioned to work on the plantation during my Sons minority or hire them out as to them shall be to the best advantage.

Second I give and bequeath unto my son Abraham Bellemie a plantation on Waccamaw where he formerly lived containing Six hundred acres, also the following negroes to wit: Handy, Sam, Ben, Daphney, Silvey, Lucy, Sarah, Jacob, Willis, and Ben with all their future increase and also one half part of all my ready money and one half part of all the debts that may be due to me at my decease, Provided always and I hereby declare it to be my Will that if my said son Abraham should die without lawfull ifsue of his body that then and in that case all the property hereby devised to him shall be equally divided between my said sons John Dillard Bellemee and Marsden Bellemee and to no other of my heirs.

Third I give and Bequeath unto my daughter Mary Bellemee the following negroes to wit Peter, Fortune, Duck, Till, Stephney, Friday, Sillia Hannah, Lucy and Charlotte with their present & future increase now in her pofsesfion and also the sum of one dollar at my decease.

Fourth I lend unto my daughter Sufsannah Hughes during her natural life the following Negroes with their future increase, to wit, Charles, Allen, Tecy, Pattey, Elsey, Lucy, Stephen, Edney, Mary, Daniel, John, Jim, Amos, Rina, Joe and William. Provided always and it is my Will that if my said daughter Sufsannah should die without ifsue of her body then and in that case the said negroes with their increase is declared to return and be given unto my daughter Mary Bellemie in exclusion of my other heirs. Fifth It is my Will that no dispute arise between my heirs before-mentioned respecting the property hereby devised but if any such should take place my Executors hereafter to be named shall appoint three disinterested men who shall finally settle all such disputes or any of them without any proceedings at law. Lastly I

do hereby make and Ordain my Friends James G. Cochran, Thomas Frink and William A. D. Bryant Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I the said John Bellemie Sen^r have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand and Seal the day and year before written.

JOHN BELLEMEE

This will was sworn to by the witnesses John Dunn, William Pool, and Martha Smith (Horry Will Book A 24, recorded Mar. 10, 1826).

The estate inventory of John Bellamy was made Mar. 14, 1826, by the executors. He left a good deal of property on Winyah Bay, and the furniture and silver were listed. Other assets were a herd of 50 wild goats on Pawley's Island, cash and notes totaling \$9,076.13, enumerated by William Gore, Thomas Brantly, and Peter Vaught, brother of his widow (Horry Adm. Book, p. 31). At the sale to settle the estate, Cader Hughes, his son-in-law, was a purchaser. Others were the Rev. Archibald Peurifoy, William Gore, and A. Benton (Adm. Book for 1803-18, Horry Co., p. 16).

John Bellamy's children were:

(By first marriage to Sarah Frink)

1. Abraham Bellamy (no other record)
2. Mary Bellamy (no other record)
3. Susannah Bellamy, who married Cader Hughes

(By second marriage to Elizabeth Vaught)

4. John Dillard Bellamy, born Sept. 18, 1817, died Aug. 31, 1896
5. Marsden Bellamy

Marsden Bellamy, the minor son named above, died at the age of sixteen at the home of Dr. Evans in Marion, S. C., while on the way to his classes at South Carolina College, Columbia. Dr. John Dillard Bellamy, half-brother of Susannah Bellamy Hughes, went to Wilmington in 1835 and was coached by a physician there, then entered Jefferson Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated. He settled in Wilmington, having brought with him 750 slaves from Horry County. His wife, Elizabeth McIlhaney Harris, was born Aug. 6, 1821, and their home in Wilmington is a historic showplace. Dr. Bellamy before the War Between the States was considered the richest man in North Carolina. One son of Dr. Bellamy was John Dillard Bellamy, former member of Congress and Dean of the North Carolina Bar. He wrote *Memoirs of an Octo-*

genarian, published by the Observer Printing House, Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1942.

Another son of Dr. Bellamy was Marsden Bellamy, who became a paymaster in the Confederate States Navy and later graduated in law from the University of North Carolina. He married Harriet Susan Harllee of Mars Bluff, Florence County, S. C., a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth Stuart Harllee, whose family history is given in *Kinfolks* by Brig. Gen. W. C. Harllee (Vol. I, 466, with other comments on the family, p. 801). Blanche Wilson (Frank Grissett) Hughes was likewise descended from this pioneer. Marsden Bellamy's daughter, Ellen Douglas Bellamy, born in Wilmington, N. C., married Nov. 18, 1896, Robert Cowan DeRosset, descended from the same family as that of Henry Toomer Young, husband of Susan Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of James Edwin Stevenson.

For convenience the foregoing John Bellamy is thought of as the fourth John. His father, John Bellamy on Buck's Creek, Prince George Parish, rendered services in the Revolution, and owned much land. The following document is in the S. C. Archives (File AA 3341):

Mr. John Belamey you are hereby authorized to ImPref a (illegible, probably waggon of hogs) for the use of a detachment of Gen'l Marions Brigade on Command and for So doing this Shall be yr Sufficient warrent ye 21st Octr 1781.

JOSEPH FOX, Lt. M.

The second John Bellamy settled in All Saints Parish in 1690. His father, John Bellamy, sailed from Holland in 1665 to the Barbadoes, from thence to South Carolina in the summer of 1671 with Sir John Yeamans and settled on a King's grant at Goose Creek in St. John's Parish, S. C. He was the great-great-great-great-grandfather of James Edwin Stevenson.

Sarah Frink, born about 1745, first wife of John Bellamy, was the daughter of John Frink (born Mar. 7, 1718, died around 1767) and his wife, Martha Masters Hankins Frink, who had been previously married to Dennis Hankins, by whom she had two sons. By her second marriage in 1740 the children were John Frink, who died without issue about 1790; Thomas Frink, born about 1742, who married Elizabeth Hargrove; Samuel Frink, born about 1743, died 1790, who married Sarah Gause; Sarah Frink, who married John Bellamy; Ann Frink, who married Benjamin Gause; and Susannah, born 1748, who married John Gause.

The Masters family from whom James Edwin Stevenson was descended through his great-great-grandmother, Martha Masters, wife of John Frink, will next be summarized. As previously stated, she was the widow of Dennis Hankins, by whom her sons, Masters and Dennis Hankins, were born. Both sons served in the Revolution. Masters Hankins, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, signed his name on legal documents as "Mastars" which led to some queer spelling in the archives. He and his wife Mary on Mar. 22, 1804, sued for the partition of the estate of Henry Clark, who may have been Mary Hankins' father. Masters Hankins died in 1812, and Amelia Hankins and John Browder made bond June 10, 1812, to administer the estate (Horry Adm. Books, microfilm, S. C. Archives). Masters Hankins was granted 730 acres on Hunting Swamp Apr. 7, 1792, and Dennis was granted 300 acres June 15, 1775, in St. George Parish, bounded on the northeast by Joseph Allston (Horry DB W1, rec. Jan. 26, 1776). Dennis Hankins married Elizabeth Daniell and moved to Brunswick Co., N. C., to his plantation "Snow Point" near Southport, N. C. He died prior to 1792. The Hankins brothers, be it noted, were half-brothers of Sarah Frink (John) Bellamy.

Martha Masters Hankins Frink was the daughter of Samuel and Ann Masters. Samuel Masters was an innkeeper of Georgetown, S. C., who later moved to property he owned at Little River, S. C. He was one of the litigants in a number of law suits in the Court of Common Pleas. By an act in 1731 he was given the right to operate the ferry across the Waccamaw to Georgetown, S. C. (*Cooper's Statutes*). He was also a petitioner along with other inhabitants of St. James Santee about 1721 (*Transcripts of the British Public Record Office*, #13, 1728-9, p. 31, S. C. Archives). He is referred to in *Rambles in the Pee Dee Basin, South Carolina* by Harry Toliver Cook. The author quotes an account written by a young gentleman from London, who with thirteen companions toured the area in the summer of 1734 and crossed Winyah ferry to dine at Samuel Masters'.

Samuel Masters owned land north of the Carteret barony and at least six other tracts. One was on the eastern side of the Waccamaw, bordering the places of Anthony and George Pawley, James and John La-Bruce, John Vanderhorst and James Gadsden. Another tract taken up in 1711 on the south side of the Waccamaw River was adjacent to land owned by Thomas Stocks, Dr. John Hutchinson, John Clark, Captain Michael Brewton, James and Ann Howell, Anthony Shorey (grandfather of the Pawleys), John Gaillard, Philip Gendron, Andrew Allen, and John W. Laws. Samuel Masters also had land on Causeway Neck, now Byrd's Island (Mortgage Book Horry, II, p. 49, Sept. 30,

1736). In Craven County at Little River 300 acres were granted to him (Mortgage Book, Archives, II, p. 515, Sept. 30, 1736). Again 300 acres were acquired July 13, 1737 (3-401, Mortgage Book 1741, pp. 87-8); 184 acres were granted Sept. 30, 1736 (Mortgage Book III, p. 400); 245 acres were acquired Aug. 12, 1737 (Mortgage Book III, p. 399); and a grant was secured Aug. 12, 1737 (Mortgage Book III, p. 400). The Index to *Memorials*, S. C. Archives, showed that Samuel Masters was granted by the Lords Proprietors 600 acres in Craven County (Vol. 1, 373).

After the death of Samuel Masters his widow, Ann Masters, married Nathan Frink, the older brother of John Frink, who married her daughter, Martha Masters Hankins Frink. There were no children of the second marriage, and Nathan and Ann Frink conveyed much of their property to the latter's grandsons, Dennis and Masters Hankins (S. C. Archives, Vol. II, *Misc. Records and Bills of Sale*, pp. 401-4).

Nicholas and Deborah Pendleton Frink of Little River, S. C. (parents of John Frink, the second of their nine children) came from Westerly, Rhode Island, the first of their name to settle in South Carolina. Nicholas Frink was born Dec. 17, 1696, and died July 8, 1749. Deborah P. Frink was born at Westerly, R. I., Aug. 29, 1697. They were married in New London, Conn., Nov. 30, 1715. Nicholas Frink was granted by George II 500 acres in Kingstown Township July 5, 1736 (S. C. Archives, *Royal Grants*, V. 34, p. 444). He purchased a plantation on the Waccamaw River from Col. William Waites. Their children were: Nathan Frink, born Oct. 12, 1716, who married Ann Masters, the widow of Samuel Masters; John Frink, born Mar. 7, 1718, died 1761, who married Martha Masters Hankins; William, born Oct. 30, 1719, died Jan. 20, 1723; Jabez Frink, who married Ruth Brewton Pinckney; Deborah, born June 15, 1722; Sarah, born Mar. 7, 1724; Oliver, born Dec. 12, 1726; and Ephriam, born Jan. 8, 1728.

Deborah Pendleton Frink was the daughter of Joseph and Deborah Minor (modern spelling Miner) Pendleton and was reared by her grandfather, Ephriam Minor. Joseph Pendleton was born at Sudbury, Mass., Dec. 29, 1661, and died at Westerly, R. I., Sept. 18, 1706. He was first married July 8, 1696, to Deborah Minor, who was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1679, baptized Mar. 30, 1679, and died Sept. 8, 1697-8. His second marriage was to Patience Potts on Dec. 11, 1700, at Westerly, R. I. She was born in 1683 and baptized Aug. 12, 1683, at the First Church of New London, Conn. She was the daughter of William and Rebecca Avery Potts and the first cousin of Deborah Minor Pendleton. After her husband's death she married Samuel

Rogers, Apr. 25, 1707. Joseph Pendleton held public office as constable, served on the grand jury, and was tax assessor. He owned property, inherited, granted, and purchased.

Joseph Pendleton was the son of James Pendleton by his second wife. James Pendleton was born in England about 1628 and died in Westerly, R. I., Nov. 29, 1709. His first wife was Mary Palmer of Sudbury, Mass., whom he married Oct. 20, 1647. She died Nov. 7, 1655, and on Apr. 29, 1656, at Sudbury he married 16-year-old Hannah Goode-now, born Nov. 28, 1639, in Sudbury. She survived him and died after 1725 in Westerly, R. I. Joseph Pendleton was her youngest child. Given several tracts of land by his father, he lived first at Sudbury, removed to Portsmouth, then to Stonington, Conn. He served as captain in the King Philip War and was granted a lot by the Council for his services. He was a justice of the peace, town clerk, town treasurer, member of the General Quarter Session, and a deputy to the General Assembly. He served also on the Court of Common Pleas and was Town Councilman at Westerly. He was responsible for getting the first school in New Hampshire.

Major Brian Pendleton (1599-about 1680) and Eleanor Price Pendleton were the parents of James Pendleton. They were married in Birmingham, England, Apr. 22, 1619. Major Pendleton was the son of Edward Pendleton, grandson of Rev. Edward Pendleton, and great-grandson of Thomas Pendleton of Manchester.

He was held in great respect. After his death, one of the early settlers was brought into Court and, to establish his respectability, stated that his great-grandfather was a doctor of divinity in London in Queen Elizabeth's time and his grandfather, likewise a minister, was a friend of the late Major Pendleton's while he was still in England.

Brian Pendleton left England about 1634 and lived first at Watertown, then Sudbury, Mass. He returned to Watertown and later lived at Ipswich, Strawberry Bank, and Winter Harbor. He was made a freeman "att the Gen'all Court" Sept. 3, 1634 (*Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay Colony*, Vol. 1, 369). He was Deputy "att the Gen'all Court, holden March 3, 1635" and was listed for many years thereafter as serving in this capacity. The inhabitants of Sudbury petitioned the General Court that Bryan (variation in spelling) and others be commissioned to lay out lands "according to their estate and persons," which was done (*Ibid*, p. 271). He was commissioned May 13, 1640, to train the company at Sudbury (*Ibid*, 291). The General Court on Sept. 6, 1638, allowed Mr. Pendleton and others to set out the bounds for another plantation, their expenses to be borne by the inhabitants, "and the petitioners are to take

care that in their allotments of lands they have respect as well to men's estates and abilities to improve their land, as to their number of persons, and if any difference fall out, the Court or the Counsell shall order it" (*Ibid*, 238).

By 1647 Brian Pendleton, deputy of Watertown, had extensive interests in Essex-Norfolk and later moved his residence there (*Massachusetts Bay, The Crucial Decade* by Robert Emmet Wall, p. 208). In 1652 Mr. Bradstreet, Mr. Symonds, Captain Wiggin, and Mr. Pendleton were sent by the General Court "to summon the inhabitants of Kittery to come in and own their subjection to the Massachusetts, as a right and proper interest belonging unto them. And being assembled together November 16th, that year, they submitted thereunto." The same assemblies were held at Agamenticus, afterward called York, Wells, Saco, and Cape Porpoise (*Records, Mass. Bay Colony*, Vol. VI, 2nd Series, 542). Brian Pendleton was responsible for enlarging the Mass. Bay Colony area.

In answer to the petition of the inhabitants of "Strawberry Bancke," the General Court granted them "all the land betweene Hampton and them that is not already granted to towns or persons, Squanescott patent excepted." Further, "Mr. Ambrose Lane, Mr. Brjan Pendleton and Henry Sherborne are hereby for one whole year invested with ample powere, and be enabled as associates . . . to keep one courte in a yeere at Strawberry Bancke, viz., at such time as Capt. Wiggins shall appointe, to trye all civill & criminall accons, as other Courts within this jurisdiccon doth; as also the three aforesaid commissioners, or each of them, shall have power to administer oathes, keep the peace, amongst the inhabitants, and to graunt warrants to bring before them such as shall break the poenall lawes, the poenaltjes whereof excede not fforty shillings, and all offenders; whose pennety shall excede the some aforesjad to binde over to the County Courte, or send them to some magists to be provided with, according to lawe; and they have further power to end smale cawses, as three men on townes have; and for what else is mentioned in the petition, the Courte referrs it to the next Generall Courte of Eleccon, to be considered and determined, provided they have or shall take the oath of fidellitje to this government . . ." (*Ibid*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, 69-70, 23 Oct. 1651). In May, 1653, Brian Pendleton was the Deputy for Strawberry Bancke.

On Aug. 27, 1657, the selectmen of Portsmouth, N. H.—Brian Pendleton, John Cutt, Richard Cutt, William Seavey, and Henry Sherburne—were empowered by the town to build a new meeting house. "This was, accordingly, erected on the rise of land a few paces to the southward of Pickerin's mill dam, and in 1664 it was furnished with a

Bell" (*Historical Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Vol. X, p. 39). In 1661 Brian Pendleton rescued a frozen man that fell into the river and cared for him until his death. He petitioned the General Court to cover the costs. The court issued an order "that selectmen of Portsmouth and Douer doe forthwith, by an assessment on the inhabitants, collect the some of tenn pounds eight shillings and fower pence out of each toune and deliver the same to the said Brjan Pendleton to repay him for the care . . ." (*Records, Mass. Bay Colony*, Vol. 4, Pt. 2, p. 8, May 22, 1661).

Brian Pendleton was active in the military affairs of the colony and was commissioned as Captain of the Military Company of Portsmouth Oct. 19, 1664. In Watertown he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. Records show issue of powder by the surveyor general, and William Pynchan presented an account to the General Court Sept. 8, 1636, for 10 calivers and ten swords issued to Pendleton (*Mass. Historical Society*, Vol. VIII, 2nd Series). Later he was appointed as Major and ordered to settle Block Point with military officers and train bands, Oct. 23, 1668 (*Mass. Hist. Society*, Vol. VI, 2nd Series, p. 600).

Brian Pendleton was granted six square miles above Saco, Maine, May 12, 1675 (*Records of Mass. Bay Colony*, V. 37). He resigned as Major in 1672. In 1677 he petitioned the General Court to pay for "his fower oxen" and was granted twenty pounds, but for the rest of his claims the Court stated "that he have liberty to take it where he can finde it." As a trader, he brought several suits to recover debts. He finally became the largest landowner in the colony.

While magistrate at Portsmouth in 1656 the witchcraft delusion broke out, and a poor old woman was brought before the court. The plaintiff deposed:

On Lord's Day 30th of march at night going home with Goodwife Barton, she seperated (sic) from her at the freshet next her house. On her return between Goodman Evans' and Robert Davis' she heard a rustling in the woods, which she at first thought was occasioned by swine, and presently after there did appear to her a woman whom she apprehended to be old Goodwife Wilford. She asked me where my consort was, I answered I had none. She said, thy consort is at home by this time. Lend me a pound of cotton. I told her I had but two pounds in the house and I would not spare any to my mother. She said I had better have done it; that my sorrow was great already, and it should be greater—for I was going upon a great journey but should never come back there. She then left me and I was struck as with a clap of fire on

the back and she vanished toward the waterside in my apprehension in the shape of a cat. she had on her head a white linen hood tied under her chin and her waistcoat and petticoat were red, with an old green apron and a black hat upon her head.

Brian Pendleton found a way to continue the case until the next Court, and it was finally dropped. Goodwife Wilford later brought one of her detractors to court and won a favorable verdict and costs. Elsewhere in the Colony witches were burned on slighter evidence, and Quakers were fined, punished, or expelled. No such decisions were made while Pendleton was magistrate. He was a leader of the Puritan Church in New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts and was a burgess to the General Court of Maine. His family history is found in *Early New England Pendletons* by Everett H. Pendleton. James Edwin Stevenson was a ninth-generation descendant.

Deborah Minor Pendleton (1679-Sept. 8, 1698), wife of Joseph Pendleton, was the daughter of Ephriam Minor (born in Stonington, Conn., in 1642; baptized May 1, 1642, at Hingham, Mass.; died at Stonington Conn., May 19, 1724), who married Hannah Avery (born Oct. 11, 1644, at Gloucester, Mass.; died Aug. 22, 1721) on June 20, 1666, at New London, Conn. Ephriam Minor was a farmer and deputy to the General Court, Lieutenant of the train band, and served in the King Philip War, receiving land at Volutown for his services.

Thomas Minor, the emigrant, father of Ephriam Minor, was author of the diary so prized by historians and genealogists. He was born at Chow Magna, England, Apr. 22, 1608, and died at Stonington, Conn., Oct. 23, 1690. He settled at Charlestown, Mass., then at Hingham, later at Stonington, Conn. He married Apr. 26, 1633-4, Grace Palmer, daughter of Walter Palmer of Rehoboth, Mass., and became the ancestor of President U. S. Grant. He was one of the founders of the church at Charlestown in 1632. James Edwin Stevenson belongs to the ninth generation of Minors and the tenth generation of Palmers.

Hannah Avery Minor, wife of Ephriam Minor, and mother of Deborah Minor Pendleton, was the daughter and oldest child of Capt. James and Johanna Greenslade Avery, who were married Nov. 10, 1643, at Boston, Mass. Captain Avery was born in England about 1620 and died Apr. 18, 1700. After the death of his first wife, he married July 4, 1698, Abigail, twice a widow, then the widow of Joshua Holmes. She lived past 1715. James Avery lived in Gloucester, Mass., and later in New London, Conn. Records show he bought and sold many parcels of land. He was Commissioner for New London and was given 100 acres for public services by the General Council.

He was active in military affairs, as he lived in the area where the formidable Pequot tribe often raided. He was fifth in command in the King Philip War. He also commanded a troupe of loyal Pequot Indians in the assault on Fort Narragansett. He was Lieutenant of the train band and served 23 years as a selectman.

Christopher Avery, born 1590, came to America on the *Arabella* with John Winthrop, leaving his wife and younger children in England but bringing his son James with him. His wife was Marjory Stephens, whom he married Aug. 26, 1616, at Ipplepen, Devonshire (Marriage license Diocese of Exeter Devon, Bishop's registry, at the Cathedral). Marjory Stephens Avery was from Abbotts Kerswell, doubtless the daughter of Edward Stephens, a mariner, who died in 1626, and his wife, Margaret Stephens of Kingswear, who died in 1643. Christopher Avery settled first at Cape Ann, Mass., where he owned land on the sea beach side in 1642. He was brought before the Court for living apart from his wife but proved he had used means to persuade her to join him. He obviously was unsympathetic with certain strict Puritan theological views and was cited for criticizing and scoffing at the ministers. He was a freeman in 1646, a town constable, clerk of the band, selectman, and clerk of the market. In 1655 he moved to Boston and bought a home, later moved to Pequot Plantation near his son and bought a house on the Thames River in Conn. He died there and was buried Mar. 12, 1679.

Christopher Avery was the son of Christopher and Johanna Avery, the former a kersey weaver of Newton Abbott, Devon. When his estate was settled in 1613, the inventory included looms and his trade implements. He resided at Tobrian in the archdeaconry of Totnes. A two-volume family history, *The Groton Avery Clan* by Elroy M. and Catherine H. T. Avery, sets forth the family records. James Edwin Stevenson was in the tenth generation in line of descent from Christopher and Johanna Avery.

Hannah Goodenow (Sept. 28, 1639-about 1725), the second wife of James Pendleton (1628-1709) and mother of Joseph Pendleton, was the daughter of Edmund Goodenow, husbandman, grandson of Joseph Kettle of England, who was born in Shaftesbury Burrough of Dorset, 1611, and settled at Dunhead, Wilts, England. He came to America at the age of 27 with his wife Ann, and sons John and Thomas, who were under four years of age. With them was his servant, Richard Sanger, age 18. They came in the *Confidence* Apr. 11, 1638, and settled at Sudbury, Mass. Hannah was the first child born to this couple in America. Edmund Goodenow was a freeman at Sudbury, a deputy to the General Court, ensign and later a lieutenant in the

Sudbury Military Company, and Captain of a foot company. On the same ship with Edmund Goodenow was his brother, John Goodenow, aged 42, with his wife Jane and two daughters. A family history is given in *Babcock and Allied Families*, author unknown. James Edwin Stevenson was in the ninth generation of descent. On Edmund Goodenow's tombstone is the following inscription:

HEARE-LYETH-YE-PREIOUS-DUST-
OF-THATT-EMENANT-SARVA-NT-
OF-
GOD-CAP-EDMUND-GOODENOW-
WHO-DIED-YE-77-YEARE-OF-HIS-
AYGE-APRIL-YE-6-1688-

The father of Nicholas Frink of Little River, S. C., was Lt. John Frink, born May 18, 1671, died Nov. 14, 1753, at Stonington, Conn. On Feb. 15, 1693-4, he married Hannah Prentice, born June, 1672, died 1744, of New London, Conn. (*History of Stonington, Conn.*, 376). He was ensign of the 3rd Company, Stonington, later promoted to lieutenant in the Connecticut militia. Nicholas Frink was the third child.

Hannah Prentice Frink was the daughter of Capt. John Prentice (1627-1691) and his wife, Hester Nichols Prentice. Captain Prentice was the only son of Valentine and Alice Prentice, who came to America with John Eliot, the apostle to the American Indians. He was from Nazing, Essex Co., England. According to C. J. F. Binney in *The History and Genealogy of the Prentice Family*, the following entry is in the records of the First Church in Roxbury, Mass.:

Valentine Prentise (sic) came to this land with his wife Alice, in the year 1631 and Joined this church in the year 1632. He brought but one child to this land, his son John, and buried another at sea. He lived a godly life and went through much affliction by bodily infirmity, and died leaving a good safr (savor) of godlyness behind him. Allice the wife of Valentine Prentise, after her husband's death was married to John Watson of this church.

Valentine Prentice was made freeman in Roxbury, Mass., Aug. 7, 1632. His only surviving child, John Prentice, was born in England. He joined the Roxbury Church Dec., 1665, and there his children were baptized. He was a blacksmith, and the town of New London, Conn., offered him a lot and had a shop built to induce him to move there. In 1670 he became a seafarer, Master of the *John and Hester*, on which his sons also served. He served for a time as town attorney.

This couple had eleven children, among them Hester (some say Esther) Prentice, born July 20, 1660. She married Benadam Gallup, born 1655, son of John Gallop. Her sister was Hannah Prentice, the Stevenson ancestor, born June 1672, who became the wife of Lt. John Frink. James Edwin Stevenson represented the ninth generation in descent from Valentine and Alice Prentice. *The Prentice or Prentiss Family* by C. J. F. Benney gives a full account of this family.

Records were found of two Nichols immigrants to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but they could not be identified as the parents of Hester Nichols, who became the wife of Captain John Prentice.

The father of Lt. John Frink was John Frink, Jr., born about 1633 in Brixton, England, died Feb. 9, 1717, in Stonington, Conn. About 1655 or 1657 he married Grace Stephens (1635-May. 7, 1717) of Taunton, Mass. He was a Sergeant in King Philip's War and was granted 200 acres in 1696 for his services. He was a carpenter by vocation and settled in Stonington, Conn., about 1667. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1686. Lt. John Frink was their fifth child.

Grace Stephens Frink was the daughter of Henry Stephens (1639-1726) and Elizabeth Gallop (modern spelling, Gallup) Stephens. Henry Stephens came to America in 1660. In 1668 he and his wife were enumerated in the census at Stonington, Conn. They were charter members of the Congregational church. Henry Stephens served in the King Philip War and for this received a land grant at Volutown. He was a representative to the General Court, a selectman, and an incorporator of Stonington. He owned extensive property. He died about 1726, as his will was probated Aug. 9, 1726. Grace Stephens Frink is not listed among his heirs, as she died before her father.

Henry Stephens was the son of Nicholas Stephens of England, born about 1610, an officer in the army of Oliver Cromwell. The family record is given in *The Stevens Genealogy and Family History* by Clarence Perry. James Edwin Stevenson was of the tenth generation in descent from Nicholas Stephens.

Elizabeth Gallop Stephens was the granddaughter of Captain John and Christovel (Christobel) Gallop of Mostern Co., Dorset, England. Captain Gallop was born about 1590 and died in 1649. Christovel Gallop, date of birth unknown, died July 27, 1655. Captain Gallop sailed from England Mar. 22, 1630, in a convoy of eleven ships, one of which was the *Mayflower*, and arrived at Dorchester, Mass., May 30, 1630. He was with Governor John Winthrop's first colony of 400 persons to settle the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He trained at a military school in the Netherlands, and his schoolmate there was John

Mason, who was to become the Deputy Governor. Both friends had served under Lord Thomas Fairfax in the Netherlands. Captain John Gallop's great-great-grandfather was John Gallop of North Bowood, mentioned in a record of 1445, who married Alice Temple, daughter of William Temple. His great-grandfather, John Gallop, married Joan Collins of Snails Croft and died in 1533. His grandfather, Thomas Gallop, was placed under the guardianship of Sir Giles Strangeways during his minority for he was the heir of Strode, North Bowood, and Temple. He married Agatha Watkins, daughter of Humphrey Watkins of Holwell, Somersetshire, and died in 1622. Their son, John Gallop of Mostern, married a Crabbe, and they were the parents of Captain John Gallop.

Captain Gallop sent for his wife and four children, and they arrived in 1633 on the *Griffin*, which carried 200 persons, among them John Cotton. The oldest son, John Gallop, was 19 at the time. Their first home was in Dorchester, but they later moved to Boston, Mass. Captain Gallop was held in high esteem by Governor Winthrop, as evidenced in his journals. The family joined the First Church. Captain Gallop received various land grants, including Gallop's Island. He was mentioned in Roger Williams' correspondence. He was an expert seaman and became part owner of a shallop used for both trade and defense.

Anna Reed Parsons in her book *Stories About Some of My New England Ancestors* describes the first naval action fought in this country in 1636, which was the beginning of the Pequot War. The Captain, his eldest son John, and his son Nathaniel, "a lusty young man also and a strong, stout fellow," were sailing off the coast with trade goods when they saw a craft handled in an amateurish fashion which they judged to be English, and they were convinced it had been stolen by Indians. They fired several salvos, then pulled alongside. Captain Gallop saw a net hanging from the side, pulled it up, and found the headless body of a white man. The Indians hid in the hold, so the Captain boarded the vessel with his sons beside him well armed and found a bloody head, which he washed. His son's deposition to the General Court states that Captain Gallop remarked, "Ah, Brother Oldham, is it thee? I am resolved to avenge thy blood!" Whereupon he took his dagger and, going to the opening of the hold where the Indians were thickly massed, "jobbed" very often with all his strength, whereupon one Indian surrendered and confessed they had slain the crew of the ship and captured it. Efforts to tow the ship to port were unsuccessful because of the wind. They cut loose and took their captive to Saybrook to alert the Colony. At the close of the Pequot War

Captain Gallop was ordered by the Court to execute forty captive Indians, which he did by drowning them.

John Gallop, his oldest son, father of Elizabeth Gallop Stephens, was born in England in 1615 and arrived in Boston Sept. 4, 1633. He left Boston in 1640 for Taunton, Mass., then part of the Plymouth Colony, from there removed to New London, Conn., in 1651, and from thence to Stonington in 1654. He was an intimate of John Winthrop, Jr., and his father's friend, John Mason, was a life-long friend. He married at Boston in 1643 Hannah Lake, daughter of John and Margaret Lake. Madam Lake was the first European woman to come to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, coming over in 1645. She was the daughter of Edmund Reade, Esquire, of Wickford, Essex Co., England, and a sister of Elizabeth Reade, who married Governor John Winthrop, Jr. John Lake was from Normantown in Yorkshire and was descended from Charlemagne and Alfred the Great.

Like his father, Captain John Gallop fought in many battles. He received land grants in his own behalf, for his father's services to the Colony, and for his own services in the Pequot War. He worked for the advancement of the town and colony. He was a deputy to the General Court, 1655-7, and was appointed head of a company of friendly Mohegans at the successful attack on Fort Narragansett Dec. 19, 1675, when he was sixty. He was killed in the attack, falling inside the gateway, which he had breeched. His sorrowing Indian troops carried his body to Stonington in the dead of winter.

Two books have been written about the Gallop family in America, but efforts to acquire them were unsuccessful. One, published in 1893, is *The Genealogical History of the Gallup Family* by John D. Gallup. The other, published in 1900, is *John Gallop of Taunton, Mass.*, by Almon D. Hodges.

James Edwin Stevenson was eleventh in line of descent from John and Margaret Reade Lake. The line of royal descent follows (not indexed):

1. Louis IV, King of France, a descendant of Charlemagne, married Princess Gerbega, daughter of Henry the Fowler, Emperor of the Germans.
2. Charles, Duke of Nether Lorraine and Brabant, eldest son, exiled from the throne of France by his brother, Lethary III, King of France, first married Boane, daughter of Godfroi d'Ardennes. His second wife was Lady Agnes, daughter of Henry, Count de Vermandois and Troyes, and his wife, Princess Edgina, granddaughter of Alfred the Great, King of England.

3. Lady Gerbega, who married Lambert I of Mous and Lorraine, first Count de Mous, died 1015, and had:
4. Lambert II, Count de Mous, died 1054, who married Ode, daughter of Gothelon, Count de Lorraine, son of Duke Charles, son of Louis IV.
5. Henry II, Duke of Brabant, died 1068, married Adela of Thuringia.
6. Godfrey I, Duke of Lower Lorraine, Brabant, and Lother, who married, first Lady Ida, daughter of Albert, third Count de Namur, and, second, Sophia, daughter of Henry IV, Emperor of Germany
7. Countess Adelicia, daughter of William d'Albini, Earl of Sussex and Arundel, Lord of Buckingham, by his marriage to Lady Ida, "The Fair Maid of Brabant," who was the second wife and widow of Henry I, King of England. Countess Adelicia's father, who died in 1176, was known as William with the Strong Hand or the Lion Slayer. He was the son of William d'Albini, the King's butler, who received from the Conqueror the manor of "Buckingham" in Norfolk, which had been taken from Ralf Gauder, Earl of Norfolk.
8. William d'Albini, Second Earl of Arundel and Sussex, died 1222, married Lady Maud St. Hillarie, daughter of James de Sancto Sidonie (St. Hilliary). She was the widow of Roger, Earl of Clare, third Earl of Hartford, who died 1173.
9. William, third Earl of Arundel and Earl of Sussex, died 1222. He married Mabill de Meschines, daughter of Hugh de Cyveliek of Wales, fifth Earl of Chester (1153-1181), and sister and co-heir of Randle, sixth Earl of Chester.
10. Lady Mable d'Albini married Robert, Baron of Tattishill, who died 1249. He was given permission to build a castle.
11. Robert de Tattishill (1222-1272), Lord of Buckingham, who married Lady Joan, daughter of Ralph Fitz-Ranulph. His sister, Emmade Tattishill, married Osbert de Cailly, son of Adam de Cally, Lord of Court Manors.
12. Lady Joan Tattishill, who married Hugh de Cayley, of Owby, Norfolk, descended from Osborne, Baron de Cailly, listed in the Roll of Distinguished Normans who came with the Conqueror.
13. John de Cailly, Lord of Owby, High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk (1335-6), married Maude.
14. Sir Hugh de Cailly, Lord of Owby Manor, married Agnes, daughter of Hamme de Hamsted.

15. William de Cayley, Lord of Normanstown (second son, brother of Hugh de Cayley).
16. Jeanette de Cayley married John Lake, Lord of the Manor, Normanstown, Yorkshire.
17. John Lake of Normanstown married Jane, daughter of Robert Drakes of Yorkshire, the son of John Drakes, Sgt. at Arms to Richard II.
18. John Lake of Normanstown
19. John Lake of Normanstown
20. Launcelot Lake of Normanstown married Margaret, daughter of Henry Twisleton of Cryde-Cynege Park.
21. John Lake of Normanstown, who married Catherine, daughter of John Pecke of Wakefield, Yorkshire.
22. Lancelot Lake of Normanstown married Emma, daughter of Robert Northend of Halifax, Yorkshire.
23. John Lake of Erby, Lincolnshire, who married an Osgarby.
24. Richard Lake, whose second marriage was to Anne Morelly, daughter of Richard Morelly, of Claxby, Lincolnshire.
25. John Lake of Erby (half-brother of Sir Edward Lake, Bart., Chancellor of Lincoln, and of Thomas Lake, grandfather of Sir Bibye Lake, second Bart.), who married Margaret, daughter of Col. Edmund Reade of Wickford, Essex.
26. Hannah Lake, who married John Gallup, Jr., of Stonington, and had:
 27. Elizabeth Gallop, who married Henry Stephens.

The pioneer Frink in America was John Frink, who came to Ipswich, Mass., from England in 1671. His wife was Mary, and their sons, John and George, were born in England. He was a mariner and made a will before leaving on his last voyage to England Dec. 26, 1672. Death ensued before his return, and his will was probated Sept. 29, 1675. *The Frink Family in America*, a complete and admirable record of the Frink family, was compiled by Peggy Frink Humphries.

James Edwin Stevenson is in the tenth generation of John Frink's descendants.

James Edwin Stevenson, first child of James Norton Stevenson, as a boy was enrolled in Cokesbury College, a Methodist school near Greenwood, S. C. He ran away from school and enlisted at Greenville, S. C., Feb. 3, 1864, for the duration, in the South Carolina Cavalry, Co. K, formed by consolidation of Cavalry Battalion, Holcomb's Legion, S. C. Volunteers, Trenholm and Tucker's Squadron of S. C. Cavalry, and Boykin's Squadron of Mounted Rifles. He joined

the same time as J. B. Woodberry, also from Brittons Neck, who wrote Mrs. J. E. Stevenson Mar. 16, 1916, from Mt. Pleasant, S. C.:

"Yours to hand and in reply will say, if my memory serves me right, Mr. J. E. Stevenson and I joined the Army at the mouth of the Little River in July, 1863. Am glad to hear that your girls are going to join the U. D. C.'s."

Records in the Archives in Washington, D. C., show that J. E. Stevenson was paid \$73.60 for the use of his horse from Mar. 1 to Aug. 31, 1864. He served until April 6, 1865, when he was captured at Farmville, Virginia, while fighting a rear guard action. He was sent as a prisoner to City Point, Va., Apr. 18, 1865, and from there to prison at Point Lookout, Maryland. He was released June 18, 1865 (Point Lookout Register 2, p. 661), after taking the oath of allegiance.

The prison record described him as having a light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and five feet, six inches in height (Archives, Washington, microfilm 287, 42). George Stalvey, of Socastee, Horry County, S. C., was a messmate, and his daughter, Lillian Stalvey, married a brother-in-law of James Edwin Stevenson, Sheriff James Archibald Lewis, Conway, S. C., who told her some of their war experiences.

W. W. Sellers in *A History of Marion County* wrote:

J. Edwin Stevenson, son of James N.'s first marriage, married, first, Miss Julia Brown, daughter of the late T. Foster Brown, by this marriage five children were born, and I think all raised, and perhaps all married but one daughter—to whom is unknown, except one son, married a daughter of Captain G. A. McIntyre; the Brown wife dying, J. Edwin Stevenson married, a second time, Miss Mattie Godbold, oldest daughter of the late Dr. William M. Godbold; by her he had some four or five children, three of whom survive; the Godbold wife died, and he married Mary, daughter of Sheriff Lewis, of Horry, and has removed to that county, and is merchandising; is an energetic, progressive man; of good habits and of high character, as was his father, James Norton Stevenson.

The Crescent, Marion, S. C., reported (Vol. III, #1, Wed., Nov. 13, 1867):

Married at the bride's father's on the 7th inst. by the Rev. L. M. Little, Mr. J. Edwin Stevenson to Miss Julia M. Brown, all of Marion District.

Julia Miles Brown was born July 1, 1847, and died Nov. 21, 1884. Her parents were Travis Foster and Martha Caroline Baker Brown.

Lamar Fontaine Davis and James Clement Davis, mentioned previously, were her third cousins. Her father was born July 18, 1821, and died Dec. 5, 1894. He served in Colonel Cash's Regiment, Capt. W. S. Ellerbe's Company, Confederate Army, and two of his sons also volunteered. Travis Foster Brown was the son of James D. Brown, born 1790, died 1825, who married in 1816 Julia Davis, born 1794, died 1828. After the death of James D. Brown, his widow married Francis Davis, son of David Davis by his second wife, but shortly thereafter she died, leaving no children by the second marriage. Her children, Travis Foster Brown and his sister, Harriet Brown, who became Mrs. G. W. Woodberry, were left orphans and were reared by a paternal uncle, John (Susannah Baker) Davis. Julia M. Brown Stevenson's paternal great-grandfather was Jeremiah Brown, who married a Jolly, member of a wealthy family of Marion County. One of their sons, John S. Brown, a member of Fanning's Army, was killed at the Alamo.

Martha Carolina Baker, mother of Julia M. B. Stevenson, was the youngest daughter of William and Annis Phillips Baker, and the granddaughter of William Baker, born Sept. 6, 1776, died Sept. 25, 1834. Her great-grandfather was Major William Baker, born 1739, died Oct. 9, 1823, who came from New Bern, N. C., to the Pee Dee section in 1760, became prominent in the Revolution, and was marked for his devotion to the cause of liberty, according to Bishop Gregg, author of *The History of the Old Cheraws*. In 1762 Major Baker married Margaret Evans (born 1742, died Oct. 11, 1823), daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Jones Evans. Nathaniel Evans was born in 1700, in Rhydwilim, Caermarthanshire, Wales, and came to Pencader Hundred, Delaware, about 1717 with his father, John Evans, gentleman, then to South Carolina about 1735. Nathaniel Evans owned 1,100 acres near Marion, S. C., and died before the Revolution. Three of his sons saw Revolutionary War service. Through her Evans line, Julia M. B. Stevenson was a third cousin of John Gary Evans, born Oct. 15, 1863, who became Governor of South Carolina, and the second cousin once removed of Susannah E. Gregg G. Stevenson, stepmother of her husband. The family history is given in *Nathaniel Evans of Catfish Creek and his Descendants* by James Daniel Evans; in *The Beusse and Evans Family* by Jesse H. Beusse; and in Sellers' *History*.

Julia M. Brown Stevenson's grandmother, Julia Davis Brown, was the daughter of Henry Davis, born in Craven County, S. C., Feb. 12, 1752, died 1823, who married in 1771 Rachel Elizabeth McCants Davis, born in Craven County, daughter of John and Dorothy Mc-

Cants. Her great-grandparents were Benjamin and Rachel Port Davis, the former born in Merion Township, Pa., July 17, 1719, died Sept. 27, 1797. He moved to New Castle Co., Del., with his parents, Evan David, Sr. (born 1685-6) and Jane Rees David. Evan David was the son of the pioneer of this family, Morgan David. (The first two generations in America spelled the name *David*.) Evan David helped his son, Benjamin Davis, get a start in South Carolina. Benjamin Davis was Independent and his wife was Episcopalian, but they compromised and joined the Methodist Church. A member of the Militia for thirty years, he participated in Lyttleton's campaign against the Cherokees 1759-60 and during the Revolution was often called out against the Tory groups. He had seven sons in the Revolution and furnished supplies to the Army from 1775 to 1782 (Stub Entries to Indents, Lib. Q, #294; Lib. N, #172). He died Sept. 27, 1797, and his wife died after 1800. The pioneer ancestor of Julia M. Brown Stevenson, her great-great-great-grandfather, was a Welsh gentleman, Morgan David, born in Lantwidvoyrde, Glamorgan, Wales, about 1622, who came to Pennsylvania prior to 1686 and settled on lands now part of the Haverford College Campus (*Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania* by Browning, pp. 202, 227; *Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania* by Glenn, Vol. I, p. 157). His will was dated the 15th of the twelfth month, 1645 (Browning, p. 245; *Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, Vol. II, p. 31). He was also the forefather of Jefferson Davis.

Rachel Port Davis, great-grandmother of Julia M. B. Stevenson, the wife of Benjamin Davis, was the daughter of Thomas and Frances Hinson Port of Horry County, S. C. Thomas Port was born Apr. 1713, and died after 1780. He was the son of Joseph and Ann Port, who came to South Carolina from Wales. Thomas Port was a Commissioner of St. David's Parish, Apr. 12, 1768, Captain of a company of volunteers, and a delegate to the Second Provincial Congress Nov. 1, 1775 (*South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. VII, p. 105). He established a ferry on the Pee Dee River, often referred to in Bishop Asbury's *Journal*. His wife, Frances Hinson Port, was born in North Carolina in 1717.

Julia M. Brown Stevenson's maternal grandmother, Annis Phillips Baker, born July 17, 1783, died Sept. 9, 1863, was first married to Hugh Giles, son of Colonel Hugh Giles of Marion, S. C., a famous Revolutionary soldier. He routed the British at Ports Ferry. His wife was Sarah Ball of Virginia. The town of Marion was originally named Gilesboro in his honor. Colonel Hugh Giles was the son of Robert Giles, one of the original settlers of Brittons Neck in Marion County.

About 1735 a group of English settlers came over together, bringing their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert Hunter. One of their first acts was to build their church, the Church of England. Colonel Hugh Giles later acquired a plantation about two miles below Marion Court House, just across Smith Swamp. In a log building on this place the first Court was held in Marion County. This plantation later became the property of Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson. By her first marriage Annis Phillips Giles had a son, Hugh Giles, who married Polly Baker, daughter of John (Katie Evans) Baker, the brother of her second husband, William Baker. The Baker-Phillips marriage took place Jan. 20, 1807, and among their several children was Eliza Ann Baker, who became the first wife of Nathan Evans on Dec. 7, 1852. This Nathan Evans was the son of Nathan Evans by his third wife, Elizabeth Ann Rogers, whom he married in 1803. Elizabeth Ann Rogers was the daughter of Lot Rogers, born Sept. 12, 1755, in Virginia, and his wife, Anna Bethea Rogers, born Sept. 6, 1755. After Lot Rogers died, the widow married Francis Asbury Wayne. Lot Rogers, a Revolutionary soldier, was at Brandywine under Capt. Jethroe Sumner, and his widow applied for his pension. His father was Timothy Rogers, who moved to South Carolina from Virginia after the Revolution.

Martha Caroline Baker, daughter of Annis Phillips Baker and William Baker, married Travis Foster Brown. She was the first cousin of General Thomas Godbold, the grandfather of Governor William E. Ellerbe. Sellers in his *History* said of Annis P. Baker:

“Old Mrs. Annis Baker was an extraordinary woman . . . managed with unusual success a large landed estate and many negroes . . .”

She was the granddaughter of John and Margaret Linton Phillips, who came to Marion from England long before the Revolution. Her parents were “Jockey” John Phillips and his wife, nee Kirton.

James Edwin Stevenson and Julia M. Brown made their home at Centenary, Marion County, S. C., on a small farm near her father. J. E. Stevenson bought three small tracts of land, the first of which consisted of 43 acres on Terrels Bay, adjoining Travis F. Brown, William Franklin, and William S. Shackelford, costing \$215 (Marion Co. DB FF, 139-40, Sept. 2, 1872). He bought an adjoining tract from W. S. Shackelford on Nov. 3, 1880, for \$200 (Marion DB II, p. 645). On Nov. 19, 1882, Mr. Shackelford sold him 97 acres for \$750, which joined the other property (Marion DB KK, p. 488). On Sept. 1, 1873, Travis Foster Brown conveyed to Julia M. Stevenson, his daughter, for natural love and affection, and better maintenance, support, and “livilyhood” a tract of 159 acres in Terrels Bay.

Witnesses were her uncle, J. Oscar Brown, and her father-in-law, James Norton Stevenson (Marion DB FF, 491). The operation of this small farm was very successful. In the family Bible of James Edwin Stevenson, presented to him by his father, is this entry:

Departed this life the 24th of November, 1884, Julia M. Stevenson, my dear wife. My children and myself hope by the grace of God to meet her in that upper and better world where there is no more pain and death and where parting shall be no more. Lord, do help my children and myself so to live in this life that we may see and talk with her again. Amen.

After the death of Julia M. Brown, James Edwin Stevenson on Nov. 2, 1887, married Martha Godbold, born Dec. 5, 1864, died Sept. 17, 1897, daughter of Dr. William H. Godbold by his second wife, Mary E. Hunt Godbold. Her great-great-great-grandparents were John and Elizabeth McGurney Godbold. Bishop Gregg wrote of John Godbold:

He was an Englishman, and had been long a sailor in the British service. Though advanced in years at the time of his arrival, such was his enterprising energy that he succeeded in accumulating what was for that day was a large property. He settled in 1735, about a half-mile below the site of the present village of Marion, being the first adventurer to that locality . . . During the French and Indian wars, Mr. Godbold was plundered of almost all the personal property he had gathered. Of thirty negroes, twenty-two were taken from him and never recovered; a trunk of guineas, the fruits of many years' labor was rifled . . .

John Godbold was born in Suffolk County, England, in 1664 and died in Craven County in 1765 at the age of 101 years. His son, Thomas Godbold, a Revolutionary soldier, married Martha Herren, and their son, Stephen, was a Captain in the Revolutionary army. Two of Thomas Godbold's nephews, John and Zachariah Godbold, were Lieutenants in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Godbold, great-grandfather of Mattie Godbold Stevenson, was too young to enlist. He was the father of Thomas Godbold, who married Ann Gasque of Marion, and they became the parents of Dr. William H. Godbold. Martha Godbold Stevenson and former Governor W. E. Ellerbe were fourth cousins, and John Gary Evans, former Governor, was her third cousin. Rather complete accounts of this branch of her family are included in *Nathaniel Evans of Catfish Creek and His Descendants* by James Daniel Evans and in Sellers' *History*.

Dr. William H. Godbold first married Miss Mendenhall, who died without issue. His second marriage was to Mary E. Hunt, a native of High Point, N. C., and a graduate of Salem College, Salem, N. C. She managed an exclusive private school in Marion, S. C., was charming and talented, and was for years the Marion correspondent for out-of-state papers. Sellers wrote of her: ". . . a highly accomplished lady . . . a woman of fine and cultivated mind . . . The Doctor died when these children were all small; the mother, with the courage of a Spartan with her limited means, raised her children respectably, and gave them all a fairly good education . . ." After the death of Dr. Godbold Dec. 12, 1869 (Obituary, *Crescent*, Marion, S. C., Vol. V, #4, for Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1869), she married Captain J. C. Finklea, a widower with two children. Captain Finklea was born in Alabama, son of Willis G. and Margaret Bethea Finklea, natives of Dillon and Marion Counties, S. C. Margaret Bethea's parents were Phillip and Rachel Cochrane Bethea, and W. W. Sellers, author of the *History of Marion County* so often referred to, married her sister, Martha Ann Bethea. Captain Finklea served in Co. E, 23rd S. C. Regiment, CSA, throughout the war. He lived in Alabama and Texas, then returned to South Carolina and served as County Commissioner of Marion. His grandfather was John Finklea of Marion, who married a Crawford, then moved to Alabama, and died in 1850. Captain Finklea's first wife was a Miss Kyle. He and Mary E. Hunt Godbold Finklea had one son, Kyle, to whom she gave the name of the first wife, but he died in infancy.

The children of Dr. William H. and Mary Hunt Godbold were (order unknown):

1. Mary Godbold, who married Richard F. Davis, born Mar. 6, 1852, died about 1902, son of William J. Davis (born Oct. 20, 1824, died Nov. 15, 1907), captain of a militia company called up in 1865. His wife was Susan Brownfield Davis Davis, born Aug. 27, 1831, died Aug. 27, 1916. He and his wife were descended from Morgan David through Evan, David, Benjamin, Henry, and John Davis. Children of Mary and Richard F. Davis were Aubrey Davis, who married Annie Lee Beard; John Charles Davis of Charleston, who married Margaret Liles of Orangeburg and had a son, John Charles Davis, born Dec. 28, 1923; and Vera Davis, born Nov. 28, 1902, a teacher in the Charleston, S. C., city schools.

2. Thomas N. Godbold, born Oct. 30, 1858, died July 11, 1922. On Jan. 10, 1888, he married Mary Osborne Sellers, born Oct. 12, 1864, at Dillon, S. C., the youngest daughter of William Wright Sellers, author of *History of Marion County*. Their children were:

Anna Godbold, born Jan. 17, 1891, who moved to Tallahassee, Fla.; Rachel Louise Godbold, died Aug. 25, 1898; Mary Elizabeth Godbold, born Sept. 23, 1895, who married John Andrew Sheppard of Tallahassee, Fla.; Mattie Minnie Godbold, born Oct. 23, 1897, died July 15, 1899; William Sellers Godbold, died in infancy; Thomas Carroll Godbold, born June 27, 1899; John Charles Godbold, born Jan. 21, 1902, who lives in Pensacola, Fla.; and Philip Roy Godbold, born Jan. 22, 1904.

3. William Hunt Godbold, who, about 1881, married Mattie Beaty, born Aug. 13, 1863, daughter of James C. Beaty and Melvina Serena Grissett Beaty and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Akin Beaty. The latter was the son of John and Elizabeth Mary Prince Beaty of Conway, S. C. Their children were: James Beaty Godbold, born Feb. 12, 1886; Mary Serena Godbold, born June 13, 1888; William Henry Godbold, born Aug. 30, 1890; and Gladys Godbold, born Dec. 5, 1894, died Sept. 17, 1897.

4. Martha Godbold, who became the second wife of James Edwin Stevenson.

Mr. Sellers wrote of an incident in the early 1840's when Dr. Godbold drove a carriage from the Carolina Female College in Anson County, N. C., to Marion, bringing home his cousin, a daughter of Stephen Godbold and his second wife, and his niece, Desdemona Gibson, who became Mrs. C. C. Law. The horse ran away, and the Godbold cousin was killed.

On Dec. 25, 1882, Mary E. Hunt Godbold Finklea wrote the following poem in the autograph album of her daughter, Martha G. Stevenson:

When the world is up, and every storm abroad,
Keep well thy temper, mix not with each clay,
Dispatch necessities; life hath a load
Which must be carried on and safely may,
Yet keep those cares without thee; *let the heart*
Be God's alone, and choose the better part.

James E. Stevenson and Martha Godbold Stevenson first lived in the home at Centenary, S. C. However, there was a little strain between the bride and her stepchildren and she felt some embarrassment in living near her husband's in-laws, so the home place was sold for a nominal sum and they moved to Brittons Neck, Marion County, S. C., to a farm near that of James Norton Stevenson. Because of the tragic death of two babies and their mother, James E. Stevenson's

second wife, with what was called "the haemorhoidal Flux," relatives felt this move was a sad mistake.

In his family Bible, James Edwin Stevenson wrote:

Died Sept. 17, 1897, Mattie Godbold, my dear wife, who was a faithful wife and a good mother, and who lived and died a true Christian. Goodbye.

After her death J. E. Stevenson placed his little daughter, Mattie Grace Stevenson, with his son, Marvin Brown Stevenson of Centenary, Marion County, and kept his two young sons with him. He accepted a position as superintendent of the farm at Epworth Orphanage, Columbia, S. C., but was not satisfied with the care the boys received there and after a year returned with them to Marion, where he became a merchant. He was then offered the plantation of his uncle, Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson, a childless old man, who had learned that his nephew was planning to marry again. The condition was that he be given care in his old age, defined in the deed as "furnish with food, clothing, and medical attention, keep a nurse for me, care for me, prepare my food and provide me with a comfortable living." This was the place settled by the first Benjamin Stevenson. A survey made Oct. 12 and 14, 1848, showed it then consisted of 698 acres, bounded by James V. Jenrette, Thomas A. Beaty, Samuel E. Johnson and others, on Pleasant Meadow, Play Card Swamp and Lake Swamp (Deed Book, Horry, NN, 238, July 26, 1901).

James Edwin Stevenson married Mary Leoma Lewis (born Apr. 9, 1865, died Nov. 18, 1949) on Dec. 25, 1901. An undated clipping from *The Mullins Enterprise*, Mullins, S. C., headed "Marriage at Gallivant's" is quoted:

Christmas day being the regular annual time for the reunion of the Lewis family, of Gallivant's Ferry, the hospitable home of the Hon. Daniel Lewis was a lively scene on that day. The descendants from far and near were there to partake of the bountiful feast, and enjoy the family meeting. The feature of the occasion, however, was the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary, and J. Edwin Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson is a prosperous young farmer, and until recently of Marion County. The bride is the accomplished daughter of the Hon. Daniel Lewis, who represented Horry in the Legislature for several years. The happy young couple left immediately after dinner for their future home, near Bayboro, where Mr. Stevenson has an elegant farm and residence. The best wishes of a host of friends go with them. The marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Stone.

Mary L. Lewis Stevenson was the daughter of Daniel and Sarah Carmichael Lewis, who had bought Magnolia Hill, the home of Cader Hughes, grandfather of James Edwin Stevenson. In his love letters J. E. Stevenson referred to the fact that he and his father sought their brides from the same plantation. Daniel Lewis was a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army, served in the Legislature, and was Sheriff of Horry County for several terms. Mary L. Stevenson attended Winthrop College, then located in Columbia, S. C., and taught before her marriage. She was musical, played the piano and organ, and sang. She wrote a family history, *William Lewis of Horry County, South Carolina*. Her mother's family records are included in the book *The Scottish Highlander Carmichaels of the Carolinas* by Maj. Gen. Roderick D. Carmichael.

The paternal grandparents of Mary L. Stevenson were Patrick and Nancy Ann Floyd Lewis, of Lewis Crossroads, Horry County, S. C. Her great-grandparents were William and Mourning Van Pelt Lewis of the same place, who moved to South Carolina from Bertie County, N. C., some time after 1766, for Oct. 9 of that year he and Mourning Lewis, giving their residence as Dobbs County, N. C., sold land in Bertie County to Eleazer Quinby. On August 29, 1793, he and his oldest son, William Lewis, Jr., sold 450 acres to Peter Van Pelt of Bertie County, N. C. He described his son as being from Glasgow County, State of North Carolina, and himself as from Kingston County, State of South Carolina (Chowan Deed, p. 448). The witnesses were Thomas Granbury and Simeon Van Pelt. Glasgow Co., N. C., is now Green County, and Snow Hill is the county seat. Greene County, laid out in 1791 from Dobbs, was first named for James Glasgow but was renamed in 1799. William Lewis, son of William and Mourning Lewis, did not survive his father. He saw service in the Revolution in South Carolina, and it was after the war that he moved to Glasgow Co., N. C., probably because Lewis and Van Pelt property was still held there. William Lewis of Lewis Crossroads, Horry County, S. C., saw service in the Revolution under General Francis Marion, enlisting Nov. 4, 1775, and he furnished supplies for the Army. His boats on the Pee Dee River, the *Rattlesnake* and *Scorpion*, were also used for the cause.

William Lewis of Lewis Crossroads was the son of William Lewis, cordwainer, of Bertie County, N. C., born about 1716. As his name, found in so many land transactions, is not mentioned after about 1770, it may be assumed he died about this time. He was married some time prior to Nov. 10, 1736, to a daughter of Thomas and Janet Blewlett

Banks of Bertie County, for on that date Thomas Banks deeded "my well-beloved son-in-law" a plantation of 200 acres in Bertie precinct on "Chinckapen Neck and Plum Tree branch, south of Wiccan Creek," adjoining land of John Van Pelt and William Bush (Bertie Deed Book F-G, p. 430). This place had formerly been conveyed to Abraham Blewlett by William Bush. Ten years later Thomas Banks gave William Lewis, Sr. another deed for 150 acres, "that certain plantation and tract of land whereon John Henney (my other son-in-law) now dwells in Chinkapen Neck in Bertie County" (Bertie Deeds, Bk. F-G, 1741-53, Apr. 30, 1746).

William Lewis, Sr. bought 350 acres on "Chinkapen Neck" Nov. 13, 1741, from Thomas McLendlon, the deed being witnessed by William Wynns and Thomas Banks. He sold part of the tract on which he was settled Oct. 31, 1728, to Mr. Hobbs of Virginia. On Aug. 12, 1730, he bought 364 acres from John Davison and on Oct. 8, 1730, sold 100 acres of this tract to John Drury (Bertie Co. Deed Book C, 283). William Lewis, Sr. deeded land to his brother, John Lewis, May 11, 1733 (Hathaway, II, 607; Chowan Deeds, W 1, 212). William Lewis, Sr., terming himself "yeoman," on Sept. 16, 1747, sold for £50 "in current money of the colony of Virginia" to William Perry 150 acres in "Chinkopin Neck, south of Wiccan Creek" (Bertie Co. Deed Book G, 123). He sold 30 acres to John Seers July 11, 1761 (Bertie K 81). William Lewis, Sr. owned 150 acres adjoining John Hobbs, which he had purchased from John Dawson, but sold this to John Drury, Oct. 15, 1732. He was listed on the 1757 tax list, Bertie Co., also on the 1763 tax list, same county.

Thomas Banks of Edenton, N. C., great-great-great-grandfather of Mary L. Stevenson, was commissioned a Justice in Commission of Peace of Johnston Co., N. C., by the Governor with the advice and assent of His Majesty's Council, in New Bern, July 10, 1750 (*Colonial Records of North Carolina*, IV, 1046). He was assigned a patent by William Yates Oct. 31, 1722, testators, Edward Wingate and John Falconer (*Chowan Conveyances*, Hathaway, II, 286). He was a juror for Bertie and Edgecomb Counties Feb. 24, 1739 (*Colonial Records*, IV, 523). He was listed with others of Albemarle County as being in arrears of His Majesty's Quit Rents from Sept. 29, 1729, to Mar., 1732, the list issued June 12, 1735. He owed £18-14-6 for 1,070 acres (*Colonial Records*, XX, 240). He was witness to the will of Joshua Long, to whom he had sold land (Perquimans, May 20, 1741). In February, 1733, he bought 160 acres from Thomas Johnson on Chowan River between land of Thomas Byrd and Abraham Blewlett

(Bertie DB D, 45). He petitioned His Majesty's Council for a warrant for 770 acres in Craven Co., June 21, 1746 (*Colonial Records*, IV, 805).

Thomas Banks married Jennet Blewlett, widow of Abraham Blewlett, who owned land in Bertie County adjoining William Lewis, Sr. (Bertie Deed Book A, 368). The marriage ended in a legal separation Nov. 17, 1725, and there were probably only two daughters born to the couple, for no deeds were found transferring land to sons. These daughters were wives of William Lewis, Sr., and John Henney. The separation document is quoted:

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting

Whereas it is agreed between Thomas Banks of Edenton and Jennet his wife, formerly Jennet Blewlett, to live separate and that the said Jennet shall have receive and enjoy to her own sole and separate use and benefit & disposall all that is now remaining of the Estate whereof she was seized and pofefsed or had right to at the time of our marriage wherefore the better to Enable & her thereto with full Powers and authority to Effect the same Know you that I the s^d Thomas Banks have constituted and appointed and do hereby irrevocably ordain & Constitute my said wife Jennet to be my true and lawful attorney in my name but to her own use to Enter into & upon all Lands and Tenements Goods and Chattels that were hers or any appertaining to her at the time of our Intermarriage wheresoever now remaining or to be found and all Rents and arrears of Rents cattle Horses Hoggs Goods or Stock and to demand sue for and recover all debts then owning or Right any ways belonging to the s^d Estate of Blewlett and due, discharges to give thereon, and to grant sell & Enfoeff confirm devise or lease any such Lands or Goods or Estate as to her shall seem best To have and to hold such Estate to such feoffe or Trustee his heirs and afsigns according to the Tennor and true intent thereof, and all rents profits and issues anyways due accruing or hereby arising she the said Jennet may and shall have hold use occupy and Enjoy her own separate & sole use without being therefor to me accountable free and clear of any molestation Interruption claim or demand from me or any person in by or under me to be and forever Remain according to her dispofssall direction & appointment Granting my full and whole power to her & thereby Satisfying and Confirming (illegible) whatsoever shall Inure Operate or be done or come to be done by Virtue of these presents as fully and amply as tho done

by me or I had I signed with her therein. In wifnefs whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 17th day of Nov^r 1725— It being also agreed that s^d Jennet do pay her own debts—

Thomas Banks (seal)

Signed sealed delivered in the presence of us

Rob^r Forster
William Little

North Carolina Nov^r ye 17th 1725 The within Power of Attorney having been acknowledged before Let it be Recorded.
C Gale, C. I.

Jennet Banks was executor and legatary generale to Abraham Blewlett, her former husband. A deed of Nov. 12, 1730, describes her as "wife and under coverature with Thomas Banks." The separation document was utilized to sell property inherited from Blewlett, under which she sold William Little, the Chief Justice of Chowan, 400 acres on the South of Catarilly Swamp in Bertie Precinct patented to Abraham Blewlett, also 200 acres "on Chinchapin Neck" which Blewlett had purchased from William Pugh, dec. (Bertie DB G, 368). On Oct. 25, 1733, Thomas Banks bought this property from William Little, a tract of 640 acres and another of 200 acres, with the goods and chattels which he had bought from Jennet B. Banks (Bertie Co., Book 12, 1733-6, p. 20). On Feb. 5, 1738, Thomas Banks sold William Barker, Planter, of Bertie Precinct, 200 acres south west of Chowan River adjoining Benjamin Wynn's land. Janet Banks (spelling in conveyance), "wife of the said Thomas Banks, surrendered her claim to dowery" (Bertie Co. Deed Book E, p. 394). On Feb. 5, 1738, Jennet Banks empowered her friend, John Wynns, to be her attorney to sell Robert Hill 395 acres, described as Abraham Blewlett's manor and manor house, left to Jennet Banks for life. This property Hill sold to Thomas Banks (Deed Book E, p. 416, Bertie). In a deed of Oct. 30, 1739, Thomas Banks, terming himself a "Taylor" sold William Barton, Planter, Isle of Wight County, Va., 195 acres on the southwest side of Chowan (Bertie Co. Deed Book E, 544). He bought 150 acres the same year from Morris, the deed witnessed by his son-in-law, William Lewis (Bertie DB E, 544). On Oct. 26, 1744, Thomas Banks, John and Mary Van Pelt and John Wynn went on the bond of Matthew Fludd, arrested on a plea of Thomas Lee (Bertie, Misc. papers, C. B., N. C. Archives). On Dec. 8, 1757, Mr. Caswell of Johnston County presented a petition pleading that Thomas Banks' taxes be remitted by the State because of ill-

ness and infirmity, which was done (*Colonial Records*, V, 915). He may have died soon thereafter.

The father of Thomas Banks was John Banks of Perquimans, who owned land on Albemarle Sound, Chowan County. John Banks sold 330 acres to John Urmstone, minister, a missionary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, April 9, 1715 (Hathaway, II, 454-5; Hathaway II, 296).

Abraham Blewlett, first husband of Jennet Banks, the great-great-great-grandmother of Mary L. Stevenson, owned land adjoining John Van Pelt and William Lewis, Sr., in Bertie Precinct. He is referred to as Abraham Bullett in a deed by William and Martha Bush to him of land from their patent of Nov. 17, 1707, for 1,280 acres on "Chinkapin Creek," adjoining William Hooker. They also sold him 200 acres on Plumtree Neck, with all privileges of "Hunting, Hawking, fishing & fowling with all woods and woodlands, timber & trees, marshes and meadow ground" (Chowan WI, Deeds, p. 148, Apr. 17, 1713). *The Colonial Records of North Carolina* show that he lost a patent for 640 acres granted him in 1716 "att a Council held at the Towne in Queen Ann Creek Mar. 30, 1721" (Vol. II, p. 427).

Read the Petition of William Crawford shewing that Abraham Blewlet in the yeare 1716 obtained a patent for 640 acres of Land lying in Chowan precinct which is not seated and planted as the Lawe requires preying a Lapse patent may be granted him for the same.

In 1717 Abraham Blewlett appeared on the tax list of Chowan Co., N. C., with 1,440 acres and one poll. He appeared on the tax list of the same county in 1721 as Abra Blulet, returning 1,240 acres. At a General Biannual Assembly of the Council (*Council Journal*, CRII, 462-3) held at Edenton, Oct. 29, 1722, the following law was made and ratified:

An Act for Naturalizing Abraham Blewlet Native of Switzerland having for many years past been Resident in this Government and behaving himself upon all occasions with Great Loyalty and readiness to leave (serve?) the Government and humbly prays to be naturalized and having taken the Oaths as by Law appointed

Be it Enacted by his Excellency etc and by the authority of the same

It is hereby Enacted that the sd Abraham Blewlet be reputed Deemed and taken as one of her Majestys natural born subjects in this Government with full power to have take and purchase and enjoy any goods and Chattles Land Tenements and Heredita-

ments and the same as well what he is now possessed off as what he shall hereafter purchase or Lawfully possess to give Grant Bargain sell and dispose of in as full an ample a manner to all intent and purposes as any of his Majesty Natural born subjects can or may

J. LOVICK
T POLLOCK

William Reed
C Gale
R Sanderson
E Mosely Speakr

Abraham Blewlett and John Nairn were witnesses to a deed of William and Penelope Maule in Chowan, conveying 150 acres in North Horse Swamp to Jacob and Isaac Lewis (Chowan I, 669; Hathaway, *N. C. Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 1, 7-7). They were brothers of William Lewis, Sr., great-great-grandfather of Mary L. Stevenson. Colonel William Maule, Gent., sold "Abraham and Janet Bulett 100 acres, part of the Masay Cabbin tract on Black Walnut Swamp, on condition they build a tenantable house" (Chowan I, 19, July 16, 1715). On Oct. 13, 1718, Nicholas Sessom bought 400 acres from James Brown adjoining Abraham Blewlett (*Chowan Conveyances*, Hathaway I, 104). Abraham Blewlett sold 340 acres to Lawrence Martin June 6, 1718, adjoining lands of William Crawford, Robert Lanier, and Edward Howard (Hathaway, I, 625, and Chowan I, 616). (In this deed the name is spelled Blulitt). His land adjoined Thomas McLendlen, William Bush, and Captain John Van Pelt (Hathaway, II, 284, Oct. 13, 1722). He probably died not long after 1722.

Mourning Van Pelt, wife of William Lewis, of Lewis Crossroads, Horry County, S. C., the great-grandmother of Mary L. Stevenson, was said, by family tradition, to have been the only member of her family to come to the United States. At any rate, she was the only one to come to South Carolina. A Bertie County deed (DB 1, P, 74) executed by her and her husband refers to property she inherited from her grandfather, Hendrick Van Pelt. In part, the deed reads:

This Indenture Made the Ninth Day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty Six Between William Lewis & Mourning his wife of Dobbs County in the Province of North Carolina of the one Part, and Eleazer Quinby, Marriner of the other Part. Wifnefs that the Said William Lewis & Mourning his wife for and in Consideration of the Sum of

Sixteen Pounds Proclamation money to them in hand paid by the said Eleazer Quinby . . . grant . . . one Plantation, Tract or Parcell of Land lying and being in Bertie County and on the tumbling Branch Containing One hundred and fifty acres (more or lefs) which said Land was Bequeathed to Mourning Vanpelt now Wife of Said William Lewis by her grandfather Hendrick Vanpelt together with all houses, orchards, gardens, ways, waters and Water Courses . . .

Dobbs County comprised Pitt, Washington, and Carteret Counties. The Van Pelts in Bertie County in the early 1700's were led there by Captain John Van Pelt, who had many royal grants and established Van Pelt's Landing on Albemarle Sound, where he bought and traded with New York, sailing in his sloop. He was the brother of Hendrick Janse Van Pelt, often called "Henry" in North Carolina. Hendrick Van Pelt acquired 100 acres in Bertie Precinct, Albemarle County, N. C., and appears on a list showing him in arrears of quit rents to His Majesty's Government from Sept. 20, 1729, to March, 1732, the list being dated June 12, 1735. He owed £1-5-0 (*Colonial Records of N. C.*, Vol. 22, 243). Henry Van Pelt, planter, bought 200 acres on "Chinkapen" Swamp Mar., 1717, from John White of Bertie County (DB E, 238). This was registered by Thomas Hansford, a ship's carpenter, with Bridget Hansford as witness. His will, which he signed "Hendrick," was proved by oaths of Thomas Hansford and Alex Vollentine Aug. 11, 1747 (*N. C. Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, II, 630). Search of North Carolina wills for this document was unsuccessful. Hendrick Janse Van Pelt married Titje Andries about 1696 in Staten Island, and they had four daughters and two sons, Jan (English, John), born Aug. 15, 1705, in Staten Island, N. Y., and Hendrick, born Jan. 1, 1720, in Staten Island. It was probably John who became the father of Mourning Van Pelt Lewis, for he had land in Bertie County near his uncle, Capt. John Van Pelt.

The parents of Hendrick Janse Van Pelt were Jan Teunissen Van Pelt, born in Holland, died about 1720 in New Utrecht, N. Y., and Maria Pieterse Van Pelt, whom he refers to as "Mary" in his will. Jan Teunissen Van Pelt was a Captain of Militia of Richmond County and a member of the Assembly. His will is as follows:

In the name of God, Amen, This 11th of Dec. 1719. I John Tunisen Van Pelt, of Richmond County, yeoman, being weak of body. leave to my eldest son, Tunis Van Pelt, all that my lot of land situate in the County of Richmond, next adjoining the land of Richard Wood, and purchased by me from Leonard

Barreman, all the rest of my lands and tenements, and goods, I leave to my beloved wife, Mary Van Pelt, during her life, and after her decease to be divided among my children, Tunis, Peter, Johnaes, Hendrick, Jacob, John, Daniel De Hart, Ann Margaret and Aert Van Pelt. I make my wife executor.

Witnesses, Leonard DeChamp, Yan Bal (meaning John Ball), Isaac Whitehead

Proved Dec. 11, 1734.

Teunis Jansen Lanen Van Pelt, great-great-great-great-grandfather of Mary L. Stevenson, was born in Liege, Belgium, baptized in Holland in 1691, and died 1715 in Long Island, N. Y. He married in Holland Aug. 2, 1696, Greitje Jans. He brought over a company of 72 persons in the ship *Roseboom*, landed in New York Mar., 1663, and established the village of New Utrecht on Long Island. He was Patroon of the village and his home, built in 1664, was the Manor House. The family were members of the Dutch Reformed Church and were said to have been Walloons, refugees from areas controlled by the Duke of Alba, who tried to exterminate the Protestants. It was in the home of a grandson of Teunis Jansen Lanen Van Pelt, Petrus Van Pelt, brother of Hendrick Van Pelt, at Woodrow, Staten Island, that the first Methodist meeting in America was held. For many years it was a center to which Methodists from all parts of the world made pilgrimage. The home has not been standing since about 1922. The history of this family is recorded in *A Genealogy of the Van Pelt Family* by Effie M. Smith.

The maternal grandparents of Mary L. Stevenson were "Squire Dougald" and Katherine Carmichael Carmichael of Marion County, who were first cousins. Katherine Carmichael's father was "Buck Swamp" Dougald Carmichael, and her mother was Flora Monroe Carmichael, both born in Scotland. Their home was at Carmichael's Bridge, Marion County. "Buck Swamp" Dougald Carmichael was en route from Scotland to join his relatives when the Revolution broke out. Upon arrival of his ship he was seized by British patrols and pressed into the service of the Royal Highlander Immigrant Regiment. He served until the regiment disbanded in 1784 in the West Indies. He then joined his brother, John Carmichael, in Cumberland Co., N. C., and later moved to South Carolina. The parents of Squire Dougald Carmichael were Daniel and Katherine Calhoun Carmichael, who settled in North Carolina about 1792 and moved to Marion County about 1797. These people were from the vicinity of Loch Linnhe, with the exception of Katherine Calhoun Carmichael, who

was a member of a clan located on Loch Lomond. They came over in family groups. Squire Dougald Carmichael had two brothers in the same neighborhood, Archibald and Duncan Carmichael, who were heads of large families. His sister, Christian Carmichael McIntyre, planned to emigrate, but died before she could do so. Her husband and children came over after her death. Buck Swamp Dougald Carmichael had two brothers, John Carmichael and Gilbert Carmichael, who had preceded him to North Carolina before the Revolution.

James Edwin Stevenson retired in 1912 and moved to his childhood home town, Marion, S. C. He had been born on the Square, on the site where the hotel was later erected. He died Oct. 27, 1914. A clipping, special to *The State*, Columbia, S. C., from Marion, Oct. 28, 1914, follows:

J. Edwin Stevenson died at his home here yesterday shortly after noon. He had a severe attack of pneumonia last spring and while he never entirely recovered was able to be out and on the streets. The immediate illness which resulted in death, however, was only of a few days duration. Mr. Stevenson was seventy years of age and served as a boy in the War Between the Sections and loved the cause to the hour of his death. He was buried today at Centenary Methodist Church ten miles below Marion by the Masonic fraternity, the funeral being conducted by his pastor, the Rev. B. R. Turnipseed, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Doyle of Centenary Circuit. Mr. Stevenson is survived by a widow and several children.

The following eulogy was given at his funeral by the Hon. Lonnie M. Gasque, who had married both Margaret Eveline Oliver and Elizabeth Agnes Oliver, first cousins once removed of J. Edwin Stevenson:

James Edwin Stevenson was born in Lower Marion County about 70 years ago. He was the son of our lamented brother James N. Stevenson, a man of sterling worth and integrity, his mother being a Miss _____ of Horry County, a woman who all speak of as "The Salt of the Earth," then we can wonder with such parentage, Edwin could have been other than a true man?

The greater part of his life was spent on the farm, from which he imbibed the spirit of freedom and learned the lessons of duty and honesty, which characterized his manly bearings in grappling with the many perplexing problems of life.

As a mere boy he entered the Confederate Army and went to the front in defense of his native State and Country, suffering many hardships and privations as a soldier boy, yet he complained not, and one of his greatest delights, was the fact that although a boy he had and shared his part in the great struggle of '61 and '65.

Edwin Stevenson was not perfect, yea who of us are? Yet his love for Truth, Sincerity and Honesty was so abounding in his every thought and action that his imperfections were lost sight of. He was not affective, but he was affectionate with his friends and a real genuine man to the hearts' core. There was something about him that made association with him comforting; something that cannot be explained, innate in the man himself. He had such an air of frank honesty and sincerity about him that it reached out and laid hold of his associates. He was a strong as well as a good man, always firm in his convictions, defending them with earnestness and ability.

His home life was ideal. He loved his family earnestly and tenderly and labored unceasingly for their welfare and happiness. But after all, it was ^{as} a Christian man and member of the Church he loved so well that he showed those qualities which, unobserved by many, rounded out his character and gave it charm to those who really knew him. We loved and remembered him for his sterling manhood; for his worth; for his charity for the weakness of others; for his devotion to his family; for his rugged honesty; for his service to mankind and for his great, strong, tender and manly heart that beat always in sympathy with those in need of assistance.

Let the life of our departed friend and brother inspire us to lives of higher and nobler ideals, being willing at all times to accept our lot here on earth with submission, and doing our part in the making of mankind with such faculties as we are endowed with, using them for TRUTH, SINCERITY AND HONESTY.

But, brother Masons, it is to you especially that these last sad rites have a meaning. Our dear friend and brother Mason has gone from among us. He has placed upon the trestle board of life his last drawings. In the evening of his life work, death, that dreaded ruffian, has overtaken him and henceforth a sprig of acacia will wave at the head of his new made grave. He loved Masonry with all his heart and exemplified its teachings in his life.

Upon his first entrance into the anteroom of our earthly Lodge, he was asked the question "Are you duly and truly prepared" but

being unable to answer for himself, one of his brethren gave the answer for him, but now as he entered the Grave that anteroom to the Great and Celestial Lodge above, the same question is asked but no brother is there to respond for him. He will have to answer for himself, yet we doubt not but his answer is alright, for he worked well among the rough stones of life, aiding and assisting in breaking off the rough edges and better prepared them for the temple above, that building not made with hands eternal in the Heavens. We feel assured that when he crossed the river and presented his work for inspection to the Great Master of the Universe, he heard the welcome words, Good Work; True Work; Square Work; enter into life eternal.

“I cannot say, I will not say
That he is dead—he is just away.
With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand
He has wandered into an unknown land
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
Think of him still the same, I say:
He is not dead, he is just away.”

James Edwin Stevenson was the father of fifteen children by the three marriages, and they will be dealt with in the following order:

(By first marriage)

1. Marvin Brown Stevenson, born Aug. 13, 1868, died Apr. 2, 1940
2. Susan Elizabeth Stevenson, born June 8, 1870, died May 13, 1918
3. John Oscar Stevenson, born July 4, 1872
4. Thomas Kelly Stevenson, born July 7, 1875, died Sept. 22, 1886
5. William Henry Stevenson, born Mar. 28, 1877, died Nov. 24, 1939
6. Mary Julia Stevenson, born Apr. 12, 1880, died unm. May 10, 1918

(By second marriage)

7. James Edwin Stevenson
8. Thomas Foster Stevenson, born Dec. 27, 1890, died May 12, 1955
9. Witherspoon Gary Stevenson, born Aug. 4, 1891, died Aug. 8, 1894
10. Louise Stevenson, born Aug. 18, 1893, died Aug. 4, 1894
11. Mattie Grace Stevenson, born May 3, 1895

(By third marriage)

12. Charlotte Stevenson, born Dec. 9, 1902
13. Lalla Stevenson, born Mar. 24, 1904
14. Sarah Stevenson, born Aug. 9, 1905
15. Peurifoy Stevenson, born Oct. 22, 1909

Marvin Brown Stevenson, son of James Edwin Stevenson and Julia M. Brown Stevenson, was named for Bishop E. M. Marvin, whom J. Edwin Stevenson knew when he was a Confederate Chaplain. The Bishop was a descendant of Cotton Mather and presided at the Methodist Conference in South Carolina in 1874. On Apr. 27, 1894, M. B. Stevenson married Sallie Miles McIntyre, born July 18, 1873, died May 25, 1936. She was the daughter of Captain George A. and Emma Young McIntyre. Her uncle, Henry Toomer Young, married her sister-in-law, Susan Elizabeth Stevenson. Her grandparents were Johnson Blakely and Jessie Whilden Young of the Centenary section of Marion County. Captain McIntyre served in Co. E, Gregg's First Reg., S. C. Volunteers, and lost his arm at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. His marriage was noted in *The Crescent*, Marion, S. C. (Vol. III, #7, Wed. Dec. 25, 1867): "On the 19th of Dec., 1867, by Rev. J. E. Dunlap, Capt. G. A. McIntyre to Miss Emma H., daughter of J. B. Young, Esq., of this Town." After the redemption of the State from carpetbag rule, Captain McIntyre was elected as County Treasurer in 1876. His parents were Archie and Sophie Howard McIntyre. Archie McIntyre was a Scotchman and a tailor, who managed well and accumulated large holdings. He lived on the square in Marion, on the property later bought by Judge Lide. His wife was the daughter of Col. Richard Grandison Howard, a wealthy and prominent man, who married Rebecca Jolly, daughter of Joseph Jolly, a Revolutionary soldier. Sellers stated, "Archie McIntyre . . . was no ordinary man; he and his wife, Sophia, raised a family of high standing in every way. Of such a parentage their children and grandchildren ought to be proud" (*History*, p. 307). Joseph Jolly was Welsh and lived at Long Bluff, opposite Society Hill, S. C. He had lands near Cashaway Ferry. He was granted 600 acres in Queensboro Township by the Council Sept. 16, 1738. This Township was set aside by the Council for Welsh Settlers who wished to remove from Newcastle County, Delaware, and from Pennsylvania.

Marvin B. Stevenson lived at Centenary, S. C., and had one son:
Marvin Brown Stevenson, born 1908, died Mar. 1, 1961.

Marvin B. Stevenson, Jr. graduated from Clemson College in 1929 and the same year was appointed agronomist for the College Extension

Department. He served until 1948, when he retired because of a heart condition. He first married Esther McClung of Roanoke, Va., born Dec. 27, 1909, died May 5, 1949, a Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C., graduate. Her mother was for years a matron at this school. After her death, Marvin B. Stevenson, Jr. married Laura Martin Newman, born July 1, 1912, widow of Boyd F. Newman, Clemson College graduate, pilot in World War II, who was shot down over Germany. She has her master's degree from Clemson University and is a public school teacher. There were two children of her first marriage, Boyd Leon Newman and Quincy Newman, the latter named for his uncle, the late Capt. Quincy Newman of the Marine Corps. There were no children by the second marriage. Boyd Leon Newman graduated from Clemson and married Nancy Louise Edwards Apr. 24, 1960, a Clemson graduate, daughter of Dr. Robert Cook Edwards, President of Clemson College, S. C. He is a pilot in the U. S. Air Force. Children of Marvin B. Stevenson, Jr. and Esther McClung Stevenson were:

1. Marvin Brown Stevenson, born May 5, 1939, died May 5, 1949
2. John Louis Stevenson, born June 16, 1945, died May 5, 1949

Susan Elizabeth Stevenson, second child of James Edwin Stevenson, was born June 8, 1870, at Centenary, Marion County, and died May 15, 1918, having been taken from her home in Darlington to McLeod's Hospital, Florence, S. C. On Nov. 29, 1891, she married Henry Toomer ("Hal") Young, born May 26, 1860, in Marion County, S. C., who died in Darlington, S. C., Sept. 13, 1927. They are buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Florence, S. C.

Henry Toomer Young was the son of Johnson Blakely Young, who died Jan. 23, 1892, at his home in Centenary, S. C., and of Jessie Whilden Young, who died June, 1891, at Centenary, Marion County. The latter was the daughter of Elias Whilden, born 1786, Christ Church Parish, S. C., died 1838, and of Lame Emma Whilden, born Roland, N. C., died 1858 at Charleston, S. C. (Charleston Will Book, Vol. 40, 256). Elias Whitten, as the name is spelled in the 1790 census, was head of a household which had one male over sixteen, his wife, and nine slaves. He was the fourth of the Whilden generation from the emigrant, who was one of a colony which planned a settlement in the North. Their ship was blown off course and the group were induced to settle in South Carolina.

Sellers' *History* has this to say about the Young family:

This name, now extinct in Marion County, was once prominent. Johnson B. Young, I think, another of the many good importa-

tions from North Carolina, was the head of the name in Marion; he came here in his youth, perhaps from 1838 to 1840. He and John Wilcox were for many years, and up to the war, partners in a large mercantile business. Johnson B. Young married a Miss Whilden, of Charleston; they had and raised three sons and four daughters; the sons were Frank, J. Blake, and "Hal" (don't know the name); the daughters were Emma, Willie, Celeste and Julia. Of the sons, Frank married Miss Murchison, of Wilmington, N. C.; he merchandized in Marion several years, with R. J. Blackwell as a partner; he sold out his interest to G. A. Norwood, and the business continued three or four years under the name of R. J. Blackwell & Co., when Norwood in turn was bought out, and since that time it has continued by Blackwell alone. Frank Young removed to Birmingham, Ala., and there engaged in some business, don't know what; he died four or five years ago in that city, childless; his remains were brought to Marion for interment. J. Blake Young merchandized two or three years with T. Leon Bass as a partner, at Latta; the business was not successful, and he, Young, emigrated to Texas; was unmarried when he left—know nothing further of him. "Hal," the other son, I think, married a Miss Stevenson, daughter of J. E. Stevenson; he has moved to Florence, has a family, and is said to be doing well. Of the daughters of Major J. B. Young, the eldest, Emma, married Captain G. A. McIntyre, and has already been noticed among the McIntyres. The next oldest daughter, Willie, has never married. The third daughter, Celeste, married R. J. Blackwell, a leading and successful merchant at Marion; they have a family of children of both sexes, the number and names unknown—the elder ones near grown. Major Young died some years ago, a worthy man and good citizen, and much respected. I inadvertently overlooked the youngest daughter of Major Young, Miss Julia; she married D. E. Godbold, now of Mullins, and a leading merchant there; they have three or four children, all small, already noticed among the Godbolds.

Mr. Sellers did not go into the background of Major Johnson Blakely Young, as he was from a North Carolina family. He was the son of Henry T. Young of New Hanover County, N. C., who married Eliza Toomer. The Toomer family was Welsh, descended from Joshua Toomer, the great-great-great grandfather of Henry Toomer Young who came to Charleston, S. C., in 1693 with his son, Henry Toomer. Henry married a Raven and left two sons, Caleb Toomer and

Joshua Toomer. Joshua Toomer married Mary Boinneau (Charleston Co. W. B., Vol. 26, 444), and had three sons—Anthony Toomer, Henry Toomer, and Joshua Toomer—and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Fullerton. The oldest son, Anthony Toomer, was a prominent officer in the War of the Revolution. After the death of Mary Boinneau Toomer, the widower, Joshua Toomer, moved with his son, Henry Toomer, to Wilmington, N. C. Henry Toomer married three times. The first wife is unknown, the second was Mary Grainger, and the third was Magdelene Mary deRosset. Mary Grainger was probably descended from Caleb Grainger, Sr., son of Joshua Grainger. He was one of the founders of Newtown, as Wilmington was then known, a member of the Assembly in 1746, and sheriff in 1749. He was a planter, innkeeper, and esquire. He served as Lt. Col. of Jane's Regiment on the expedition to Virginia in 1754 and was termed "a gentleman of good fortune in the province." He died about 1770.

Magdelene Mary deRosset Toomer, mother of Eliza Toomer Young, wife Henry T. Young, was born Feb. 2, 1762, and died 1799, the only daughter of Dr. Moses John and Mary Ivy deRosset. The book, *Annals of the deRosset Family* by Catherine deRosset Mears, published 1906 by the R. L. Bryan Co., Columbia, S. C., gives the history of this couple. There is an article, "A Group of My Ancestral Dames of the Colonial Period," by the same author in the *North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. II, p. 101. A family account is given in the *History of New Hanover County* by A. M. Wadell, Vol. I. There is also a record in *The deRosset Papers* (The James Sprunt Historical Monograph #4).

The great-great-great-great-grandparents of Henry Toomer Young were Seigneur Louis deRosset, Docteur en Droits, and the Lady Catherine deMoynier, de la Ville d'Uzes, France. Their son, Louis deRosset, born about 1645, married by contract Feb. 10, 1681, the Lady Gabrielle de Gondin, and served as Captain in the English Army after he fled France because of religious persecution. He had only one son, Dr. Armand John deRosset, born 1695, died 1760, who was the Huguenot immigrant and founder of the American family of his name. He had three children, Gabrielle deRosset, Louis Henry deRosset, and Moses John deRosset, the latter born in London Dec. 17, 1726. Dr. DeRosset resided in Wilmington, N. C., on Second Street, between Market and Princess. Dr. Moses John deRosset at the age of 32, in 1759, married Mary Ivy, of English parentage. She and her sister, Ann Ivy, were daughters of a Scotch gentleman residing in Jamaica, W. I., "a man of note in the plantations," who had married the daughter of a London alderman, a Miss Bridgen.

A mural tablet has been placed on the north wall of St. James Church in Wilmington, N. C., in memory of deceased members of the deRosset family. It is bronze, with the family crest and motto "In Domino Confido," in the center, and in a circle of palm branches is engraved, "The Souls of the Righteous are in the Hands of God." On the tablet is written: "In Blessed Memory of four generations of the deRosset Family, Founders, Wardens, Vestrymen of St. James' Church." The names on the tablet are: Armand John deRosset, M.D., 1695-1760; Louis Henry deRosset, 1722-1786; Moses John deRosset, M.D., 1726-1767; Armand John deRosset, M.D., 1767-1859; Armand John deRosset, M.D., 1807-1897.

Henry Toomer Young and Susan Elizabeth Stevenson Young settled in Florence, S. C., and later moved to Darlington, S. C. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Young married Mary Edwards, of Marion, S. C. There were no children by the second marriage. He was gifted as an inventor and secured several patents. The children of Susan Elizabeth Stevenson Young were:

1. Henry Toomer Young, Jr., born Aug. 29, 1892, in Centenary, S. C., died Sept. 19, 1892
2. Johnson Brown Young, born Feb. 17, 1896, in Florence, S. C., died Nov. 11, 1916, of a tropical illness in Central America, where he had gone as a surveyor.
3. Edwin Marvin Young, born Nov. 29, 1898, in Florence, S. C.
4. Frank deRosset Young, born Dec. 23, 1901, died 1972, named for his paternal uncle
5. Mary Julia Young, born June 27, 1909, in Florence, S. C., died Aug. 13, 1910

Edwin Marvin Young, son of Susan E. Stevenson Young, married Carrie Odom of Florence, S. C., and died in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 26, 1948. He had an adopted son:

Charles Young, who has lived in Norfolk, Va., since his retirement from the Navy

Frank deRosset Young, son of Susan E. Stevenson Young, married Judith Mildred Zink of 1 Ingleside Drive, Falmouth, Va. He had the Chrysler franchise in Fredericksburg. He is listed in *S. C. Lives* by Louise Jones DuBose.

Judith Mildred Zink Young, wife of Frank DeRosset Young, was the daughter of Andrew Jackson Zink, born Sept. 12, 1876, in Christiansburg, Va., died Jan. 7, 1937, at Mosely, Va. On Sept. 28, 1899, he married Nancy Rebecca Hickman Einstein, born Nov. 8, 1881, in Pulaski Co., Va., died Oct. 26, 1953, in Richmond, Va. The father

of Andrew Jackson Zink was Samuel Mullen Zink, born July 18, 1850, in Virginia, died Feb. 12, 1921, in Roanoke, Va. He married Sept. 10, 1873, in Montgomery Co., Va., Catherine Charlton, born July 25, 1854, died Mar. 31, 1935, in Roanoke, Va. A sketch of the Zink family is given in *History of Montgomery County, Virginia*, and in Hardesty's *Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia, Special Virginia Edition*, published by H. H. Hardesty and Co., New York, Richmond, Chicago, and Toledo, 1884. On page 414 the following excerpt appears:

Samuel Mullen Zink was born in Buchanan, Botetourt Co., Va., July 18, 1850. Andrew Jackson Zink, father of S. M. Zink was born in Augusta Co., Va., August 17, 1813 and married Miss Julia Hite of Nelson Co., Va., on Jan. 16, 1840. Her birth was June 24, 1819 and she died Aug. 15, 1854. The second wife of A. J. Zink was Lucy C. Lane of Amherst Co., Va., whom he married June 28, 1855. He came to the County of Montgomery in 1867. S. M. Zink's paternal grandparents (Philip Zink and his wife Christina Summers) both lived to the ripe age of 82 years, the grandfather being a native of Woodstock, Virginia and his wife from Augusta County. His maternal grandmother was a native of Nelson Co., Virginia, and his grandmother Hite is yet living and enjoying good health at the age of 93.

His great-grandfather Zink was a Frenchman, was a soldier eleven years in the War in Flanders and seven years in the Revolution under Washington and died in Augusta County, Virginia, age 93.

Andrew Jackson Zink is a first class blacksmith, pattern-maker and finisher with post office address, Christiansburg, Va. On New Years Day, 1868, Samuel Mullen Zink took up his residence in Montgomery Co., and he married Catherine Charlton, who was born in this County, July 25, 1854. She was the daughter of Davidson Washington Lafayette Charlton and his wife Catherine Howery Charlton and became the wife of Mr. Zink, Sept. 10, 1873. Schuyler B. Zink, brother of S. M. Zink was a soldier of the South in the War Between the States. S. M. Zink is a skilled mechanic and farmer living near Christiansburg, Montgomery Co., Virginia.

The grandmother of Judith Zink Young, Catherine Charlton Zink, was the daughter of Davidson Washington Lafayette Charlton, born

Sept. 7, 1798, in Montgomery Co., Va., and died April 23, 1888, in Montgomery Co., Va. He married May 12, 1831, in Montgomery Co., Va., Catherine Howery, born July 22, 1813, in Montgomery Co., Va., who died Oct. 23, 1886, in Montgomery Co. His father, John Charlton (born Nov. 1, 1754, in Lancaster Co., Pa., died Sept. 14, 1823), married Jan. 8, 1787, in Montgomery Co., Va., Nancy McCarty (local corruption of Carter), born Nov. 24, 1767, in Montgomery Co., Va., died Dec. 31, 1847, in Montgomery Co., Va. David Washington Lafayette Charlton was their sixth child.

John Charlton was the son of John Charlton, born 1728 in Derby, Ireland, who married about 1751 Elizabeth Robinson, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvania. The older John Charlton (great-great-great-grandfather of Judith Z. Young), was of Norman descent, through William Charlton, who went to England with William the Conqueror as an officer in his army and later married one of the Royal Ladies in Waiting and settled in the North of Ireland, where he had great estates. The family later lost most of these holdings when they were confiscated from those who favored James II, the Catholic King, and allotted to those who had fought under William of Orange. John Charlton left Ireland because he was displeased with his mother's second marriage. Her maiden name was Hervey. John Charlton first settled in Lancaster, Pa., where he married, then moved to Montgomery Co., then West Augusta, and settled where Shawsville now stands. He moved afterwards to Meadow Creek, where he and his wife died and are buried. He had three sons in the Revolution—John Charlton, James Charlton, and Francis Charlton—who fought side by side under Colonel William Preston. The records in Christiansburg show they enlisted or were sworn in by Stephen Trigg between Sept. 5, 1777, and April 1, 1778. Judith Zink Young joined the D. A. R. on the record of John Charlton, number 424,435.

Nancy McCarty Charlton, great-great-grandmother of Judith Zink Young, was the daughter of Henry Carter, born after 1730, whose will was probated June, 1809, and his wife, Frances, maiden name unknown. Though the Land Office records give the name in every instance as Carter, the County records show the name as Carty and McCarty. Mrs. C. H. King of Dublin, Pulaski Co., Va., daughter of Major William Gibson Guerrant, the great-great-granddaughter of Henry Carty or Carter wrote: "Now the name of Carty, I have often heard contested. It is my belief that it is Carter. Among the unlearned mountain people a name often changes. I know Henry Carty (Carter) had land grants."

Henry Carty's will, probated in 1809, left a large estate in lands and Negroes to his wife Frances, son Henry and grandson William, the son of his deceased son William, and five daughters; Millian, wife of Roland Jacobs; Sarah, wife of John Harrison; Nancy, wife of John Charlton; Elizabeth, wife of William Gibson; and Peggy, wife of Joseph Rentfro. The estate returns were made Mar. 1821. The marriages in Montgomery Co., Va., in the records of the Virginia Historical Society, entry 36044, show that John Charlton and Nancy *Carter*, with Israel Lorton, Surety, were married Jan. 8, 1787; and Summers in *Annals of Southwest Virginia* shows John Charlton and Nancy *Carter* were married Jan. 8, 1787, by Richard Witt, minister of the Baptist Church.

The *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 19, 1910, pp. 119-20, shows that Henry Carter had a grant of land in Albemarle County (later Amherst) for 114 acres on Aug. 16, 1755, and in 1761 for 70 acres adjoining in Amherst. Later he moved to Montgomery County and the land office records show that he was granted 375 acres in 1785, 68 acres in 1793, and 130 acres in 1802, regranted in 1804 to Henry Carter, Jr.

The father of Henry Carter was Peter Carter (born 1706, died 1789 or Jan. 1790), who married Judith Norris May 1, 1730. He was born at Bardford, Lancaster County, and died in Fauquier Co., Va. He inherited one-half of his father's plantation in King George County, later bought the other half, and lived there until late in life, when he moved to Farquier County with his son, George Carter. The inventory of his estate was made Feb. 22, 1790.

In recording the deaths of his brother Dale and cousin Thomas Carter, both of whom died in December, 1776, he wrote: "Now indeed I am the last of my generation, the lone leaf on the tree waiting for the last Frost." The year before he died, he wrote in his prayer book:

In the year of 1788 and in ye year of my life 82. 58 years last May Day (May 1, 1730) I was married to Judith Norris who passt on ye 15th day of May 1765. We were Blest with 9 sons & 4 daughters. Vis—Dale and Thomas on ye 24 April 1731, Judy on ye 1st Jan'y 1734, Joseph on ye 4th Sept^m 1736, Arabella Catherine on ye 17 August 1738; Solomon on ye 25 Sept^r 1739, Frances Ball on ye 8th Jan'y 1741, Peter on ye 9th March 1743, Sarah on ye 16th June 1744, Daniel on ye 22 Dec. 1746, ye same day and year as Dan^l son of my cozen Rob^t Carter. Norris on ye 8th November 1748 and George on 15 March, 1757 of

which Thomas, Joseph, Peter, Norris, George, Frances and Sarah are now living. George with me, Peter in Amherst and the others on the Clinch."

The father of Peter Carter was Thomas Carter, born June 4, 1672. On Aug. 22, 1695, he married Arabella Williamson, daughter of William Williamson, Rappahannock County, Va., and granddaughter of James Williamson, who came from England. Thomas Carter's birth is recorded in the Register as follows:

Thomas Carter, son of Thomas Carter was born on 4th day of June, 1672, betwin 3 and 4 o'clock in ye morn^g and was^{*} Batz^d att ye new Church Aug^t 5th. Captⁿ John Lee, Mr. Th: Hayne, Ye Lady Ann Skipworth and Eliz^h Dale godpart^s.

After the death of his mother Thomas Carter inherited "Bardford," the Carter home on the Carotoman River. He probated his father's will on Dec. 12, 1705, and is mentioned in the probate as the second son. He took the oath of Justice of Lancaster County and served nearly 25 years on the bench. He was commissioned by Governor Spottswood as Captain of Lancaster Militia. For a number of years he was connected with "King" Carter in the mercantile business, and reference is made in "King" Carter's will to his honesty and integrity. He assisted the executors of the Carter estate. Besides land which Thomas Carter inherited, he had grants between 1700 and 1722 of 1,023 acres in various northern neck counties and in 1712 received a grant of 2,400 acres in Stafford County. Thomas Carter made his will Apr. 24, 1728, and it was probated Oct. 10, 1733. The will shows that he had eight sons, who received the estate after the death of their mother.

The first Carter of this line to come to America was Captain Thomas Carter, the son of an English merchant, who was about 21 years old when he came to Lancaster Co., Va. Judith Z. Young represents the ninth generation of his descendants. He was married twice, but all the children of the first marriage died. His second marriage was to Katherine Dale, daughter of Maj. Edward and Dianna Skipworth Dale. The marriage entry follows "with this Book pr R^v Mr John Sheppherd on Wednesday ye 4th day of May 1670 was mard Mr Thomas Carter of Bardford in ye County of Lancaster in Virg^a and Katherine Dale ye eldest Daught^r of Mr Edw. Dale ye same County." Captain Carter was attorney for non-residents of Lancaster County in Virginia and England. On Oct. 21, 1663, he was administered the oath of Commissioner and later became a justice of the peace. He was Captain of the Lancaster Militia, a member of the House of Burgesses

in 1667 and, later, a member of the vestry and a church warden. He was a planter and tobacco trader. His name appeared on the tax list of Lancaster Co. in 1653 when he paid tithes for himself and four servants. In 1663 he paid for twenty persons and in 1699 for nine persons. He purchased land in Lancaster County from Col. John Carter, June 1, 1654. To the second marriage were born Henry, Edward, Thomas, John Henry, James, Elizabeth, Peter, Katherine and Joseph. Captain Carter died Oct. 22, 1700, and Katherine Dale Carter died May 10, 1703, in the 51st year of her life. The will was probated in Lancaster County Nov. 14, 1700.

Frank deRosset Young and Judith Mildred Zink Young have two children.

1. William Randolph Young, born Nov. 8, 1930, in Richmond, Va.
2. Norma Judith Young, born Nov. 7, 1935, in Richmond, Va.

William Randolph Young, a graduate of the University of Richmond and member of the bar in Alexandria, Va., did graduate work at Johns Hopkins and has a law degree from George Washington University. He married Charlotte Mallard of Macon, Ga., a graduate of the University of Georgia, who has taught at Springfield, Va. Their children are:

1. Sallie Judith Young, born Feb. 10, 1963
2. Kellie Frances Young, born Jan. 18, 1964

Norma Judith Young, daughter of Frank D. and Judith M. Z. Young, married Braxton Winfred Dawson of Fredericksburg, Va., on Aug. 23, 1958. She attended Mary Washington College. Children:

1. Nancy Susan Dawson, born Oct. 23, 1964
2. Rebecca Trent Dawson, born Sept., 1966

John Oscar Stevenson, third child of James Edwin Stevenson by his first wife, was named for his maternal uncle, J. Oscar Brown, of Centenary, Marion County, S. C. He moved to Houston, Texas, and married Miss Hughes. Children:

1. Alice Irene Stevenson, married A. R. McKeithan of 248 E. Huisache, Kingville, Texas
2. Bertie Mae Stevenson, married M. S. DeVore, Bellaire, Texas
3. Florence Stevenson, married Paul C. Linan, Los Angeles, Calif.
4. Aubrey Stevenson, married Leona Nance of Houston, Texas. They have one child, Carolyn, who married and lives at Beaumont, Texas.

William Henry Stevenson, son of James Edwin Stevenson, married Dec. 26, 1899, Rosalyn Bostick, born Oct. 29, 1883, daughter of Joseph Harrell Bostick (born July 3, 1833, died Nov. 10, 1917) by his second wife, Ella Turbeville Bostick, daughter of Asa Turbeville. His first wife was a Lewis of Timmonsville, by whom he had three children: Mrs. C. E. Dozier of Brittons Neck, who left no children; Pauline (John Reese) McCown of Florence, S. C., who had one son, Sam Joe McCown; and there is no record of the third child. By the marriage to the second wife there were fourteen children. One daughter, Mabel Bostick, married Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson, uncle of William Henry Stevenson. Asa Turbeville, grandfather of Rosalyn Stevenson, was a Confederate soldier, Co. I, 21st Reg. Inf., S. C. Volunteers, under Capt. Evander M. Woodberry. He was wounded in the hand at Petersburg June 18, 1864. He was the son of William Turbeville, who lived in the neighborhood of Ebenezer Methodist church and moved about 1840 to Brittons Neck. He had two brothers, Absalom and John Turbeville, and their mother was a daughter of the Johnson family that lived at Temperance Hill and Buck Swamp, Marion County.

Children of William Henry Stevenson are:

1. Travis Brown Stevenson, born June 4, 1902, in Brittons Neck, S. C.
2. Ernest Bostick Stevenson, born Apr. 11, 1905, at Brittons Neck, S. C.
3. Wilton Henry Stevenson, born July 1, 1908, at Brittons Neck, S. C.
4. Edward Cuttino Stevenson, born May 3, 1912, at Brittons Neck, S. C. He drowned at Myrtle Beach, S. C., after saving the life of Mary Holliday, Sept. 10, 1929. He was named for his uncle, Edward Cuttino Bostick, born Jan. 1, 1872, died May 24, 1912.
5. Clement Olin Stevenson, born Apr. 19, 1915, at Brittons Neck, S. C.
6. Joseph Henry Stevenson, born Oct. 4, 1920, at Brittons Neck, S. C.

Travis Brown Stevenson, son of William Henry Stevenson, on Aug. 8, 1928, married Annie Prickett of St. Matthews, S. C., born Aug. 11, 1901. She is the daughter of William Pou Prickett (born Aug. 25, 1876, died Dec. 3, 1944) and Annie E. Shuler Prickett (born June 22, 1877, died Oct. 27, 1958), who were married May 1, 1898. Annie P. Stevenson's paternal grandparents were Fuller and Eliza Du-

Pont Prickett, and her maternal grandparents were John W. and Mary Stack Shuler. Travis B. Stevenson was Superintendent of Schools and, later, Administrator of the County Hospital in Walterboro, where he and his wife reside. They have one son:

Dr. Travis Brown Stevenson, born Apr. 4, 1930, who married Betty Douglas, daughter of Charles K. and Nellie White Douglas. They have two children:

1. Travis Brown Stevenson, born May 13, 1960
2. Elizabeth White Douglas Stevenson, born May 2, 1963

Ernest Bostick Stevenson, son of William Henry Stevenson, a retired Colonel in the Air Force, is now Librarian of Chesterfield County and lives at Cheraw, S. C. His biography is found in *South Carolina Lives* by Louise Jones DuBose. He married Salley Evans and they have one daughter:

Rosalyn Stevenson

Wilton Henry Stevenson, son of William Henry Stevenson, was manager of the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company, Columbia, S. C. He married Sept. 29, 1929, Edith May DeBerry, born June 7, 1909, daughter of Cannon DeBerry (born Dec. 25, 1874, died Jan. 9, 1958) and Marie Watson DeBerry (born Aug. 30, 1881, died May 18, 1912), who were married Jan. 20, 1901. Edith May DeBerry Stevenson's grandparents were Edmond DeBerry (1840-1907) of Marion, S. C., a Lieutenant in Co. I, 6th S. C. Cavalry, C. S. A., and Susan Cannon DeBerry (1848-1880); and Isham Watson (born Apr. 3, 1847, died June 2, 1922), who married about 1880 Beulah Emanuel (born July 13, 1860, died Feb. 11, 1906) of Marlboro County, S. C. Edith May D. Stevenson's pioneer ancestors are fully outlined in Harlee's *Kinfolks* and Darlington County histories. The North Carolina Colonial Dames on Aug. 2, 1934, erected a marker at the Fairfields Plantation home in Robeson County, N. C., to her paternal ancestor, James Robert Adair of County Antrim, Ireland, with the following inscription:

James Robert Adair, M. D., pioneer physician, patriot and author of History of American Indians, published London England, 1775.

Other pioneer ancestors were William McTyer, a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army; Francis W. Whittington; Henry Cannon, an officer in the Revolutionary Army and member of the first South Carolina Legislature; Lt. Col. John Ervin; Capt. Philip Pledger, born in Wales, who came to America in June 1701 in the ship *William and Mary* and, after living in Philadelphia and Virginia, moved to the Pee Dee

region; and Capt. Henry Council, all of whom were prominent in the State.

Wilton Henry Stevenson's biography is given in *South Carolina Lives* by Louise Jones DuBose. He has one son:

William Cannon Stevenson, born Feb. 17, 1946, who married Dec. 1, 1963, Donna Norton, born Sept. 15, 1946. Now divorced, they have one child:

Jenny Marie Stevenson, born Sept. 4, 1964

Clement Olin Stevenson, son of William Henry Stevenson, married Elizabeth Holcombe of North Carolina Dec. 21, 1919. He is listed in *South Carolina Lives* by Louise Jones DuBose. His children are:

1. Clement Olin Stevenson, born Mar. 13, 1942, killed in action in the China Sea, June 17, 1967
2. William Edward Stevenson, born Mar. 15, 1944
3. Elizabeth Adams Stevenson, born Sept. 3, 1949
4. Samuel Webb Stevenson, born Oct. 23, 1950
5. James Holcombe Stevenson, born Feb. 16, 1953

William Edward Stevenson, son of Clement O. Stevenson, on May 27, 1968, in New York married Heather Ann Hollenbeck, daughter of Mrs. John Leonard Singleton.

Joseph Henry Stevenson, born Oct. 4, 1920, youngest son of William Henry Stevenson, graduated at Clemson College and secured his M.S. degree at Cornell University in 1944. On June 18, 1949, he married Mary Lou Brown of Kingwood, W. Va., and they have resided in Arlington, Va. since 1945. He is an Agricultural Economist in cotton for the Department of Agriculture. His biography is in *S. C. Lives* by Louise J. DuBose. Children:

1. Edwin Brown Stevenson, born June 18, 1950
2. Rebecca Lynn Stevenson, born Apr. 8, 1953
3. Daniel Keith Stevenson, born July 14, 1956

James Edwin Stevenson, seventh child of James Edwin Stevenson, married first, Alice Rogers, daughter of a Baptist minister, but this marriage ended in divorce. The second marriage was to Maye Ward, born Nov. 8, 1892, daughter of Robert James Cornelius Ward (born 1855, died Jan. 1, 1924) and his wife, Elizabeth Jane Hamilton Ward (born 1864, died 1936), both natives of Marion County, who owned a large farm near the Stevenson place in Horry County. Maye W. Stevenson's grandparents were Colon and Elizabeth Rowell Ward, and William and Amelia Moody Hamilton, the father of the latter being a lawyer and lay preacher. The Hamilton family history is

given by Mr. Sellers, who wrote that they were "true to the Confederacy."

J. E. Stevenson was an employee of the railroad at Florence, S. C. Maye W. Stevenson is owner and manager of the Sanborn Chase Insurance Agency. She had a business education, trained at the Conservatory of Music, Washington, D. C., and studied at Guide Normal College in North Carolina. She is active in church and civic affairs and served on the town Council May 15, 1952-1956. She has been president of the Altrusa Club, past president of the Wesleyan Service Guild, has served on the Board of Stewards of Central Methodist Church, as Music Coordinator, and is a member of the Traffic Safety Commission of the S. C. Highway system. She has been honored by the Board of the Salvation Army for her years of support and service. There were no children by either marriage of J. E. Stevenson.

Thomas Foster Stevenson, eighth child of James Edwin Stevenson, and the second child by the marriage to Martha Godbold, was named for Travis Foster Brown, father of the first wife of J. E. Stevenson. He was educated at Wofford Fitting School, Wofford College, and the University of South Carolina. His home was in Columbia, S. C., where he was the Treasurer of the S. C. State Hospital. He died May 15, 1955. He was married Dec. 15, 1912, to Stuart Vermelle Curry, born July 2, 1895, in Guthriesville, S. C., who was at the time of her marriage a teacher in the school near the Stevenson farm and boarding in the home. She was the daughter of Daniel Parks Curry, born Oct. 24, 1863, died Nov. 15, 1918, and of Ella Jane Garrison Curry, born Mar. 13, 1868, died Sept. 13, 1919, who were married in the spring of 1894. Her grandparents were William and Nancy Louise Jones Curry of York Co., S. C. Her grandfather served throughout the War Between the States under General Lee and was with him at Appomattox. Her maternal grandfather, Jefferson Garrison, helped establish Delphos Methodist Church near York. His wife, Nancy Smith Garrison, was a native of Ireland and died in 1893.

In 1919 Thomas F. Stevenson and his wife took into their home her youngest sister after her parents died. She lived with them until she was twenty-five. She was Harriet Jeanette Curry, born July 16, 1905. On Dec. 26, 1934, at The Little Church Around the Corner, New York, she married Lester Herman Bohm of Columbia, S. C., son of William Frederick and Lina Hartel Bohm of Batavia, N. Y. Their only child, Harriet Jeanette Bohm, born Nov. 23, 1938, married Aug. 13, 1960, Michael Armstrong, born in Chicago, Ill., the son of Kenneth E. and Mabel Haley Armstrong of Richmond, Va. The Armstrong children are Michael, born Oct. 9, 1962; Jeffrey

Thomas, born Dec. 30, 1964; and Tiffany, born Apr. 22, 1968. Their home is in Richmond, Va., where Michael Armstrong is a member of the bar.

Children of Thomas F. Stevenson and Stuart Curry Stevenson are:

1. Margaret Ella Jane Curry Stevenson, born on the Stevenson farm Oct. 18, 1913
2. Helen Stevenson, born May 15, 1916
3. Thomas Foster Stevenson, born in Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1919

Margaret E. J. C. Stevenson, an A. B. and M. A. graduate of the University of South Carolina, trained in social work, married Apr. 29, 1939, Robert Lowry Warwick, born Feb. 23, 1914. His parents were Robert Evans and Jennie Lowry Warwick of Cleveland, Ohio, who lived for a time in Columbia, then in Lake Worth, Fla. After her husband's death, Jennie L. Warwick lived in Atlanta, Ga., where her two children lived, remaining there until her death in 1965. The grandfather of Robert L. Warwick was Robert Evans Warwick, a graduate of Miami University and attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, who married Jennie Owens of Canada.

Children of Margaret E. J. C. Stevenson Warwick are:

1. Helen Lowry Warwick, born Sept. 25, 1940, in Columbia, S. C.
2. Jane Curry Warwick, born Feb. 7, 1943, in Columbia, S. C.
3. Robin Ann Warwick, born Aug. 19, 1944, in Columbia, S. C.
4. Robert Lowry Warwick, born Dec. 15, 1955, in Atlanta, Ga.

Helen Lowry Warwick, daughter of Robert L. and Margaret Stevenson Warwick, studied at Vanderbilt and Emory Universities and married Mar. 30, 1961, William August Brenner, of Atlanta, Ga., born Feb. 23, 1939, the son of Otis Lynch (Geraldine White) Brenner, of Augusta, Ga. He is the grandson of August Herman (Eleanor Lynch) Brenner, a German immigrant who was a piano maker; and of William Howard (Elizabeth Metcalf) White, also of Augusta. At the time of his marriage the family lived in Atlanta, Ga. They are divorced, and Helen L. Warwick Brenner married Joseph J. Rouleau, born Aug. 3, 1933, and they live in Charlotte, N. C. There was one child of the first marriage:

Jane Stuart Brenner, born Dec. 1961

Jane Curry Warwick, daughter of R. L. and Margaret Stevenson Warwick, married William Rhett Word, born Oct. 26, 1941, on May 30, 1964. He is the son of William Rhett and Pauline Geer Word

of Atlanta, Ga. His grandparents were William Rhett and Altha Turner Word of Newman, Ga., and Joseph Jefferson and Minnie Young Geer of Greensboro, Ga. Their children are:

1. Janice Curry Word, born Feb. 1, 1967, in Atlanta, Ga.
2. Amy Word, born Aug., 1971, in Atlanta, Ga.

Robin Ann Warwick, daughter of R. L. and Margaret Stevenson Warwick, married U. S. Air Force Capt. Richard J. Hellier, son of William and Elizabeth Hellier of Atlanta, Ga. They have three sons:

1. Guy Hellier, born Sept. 12, 1957
2. Robert Todd Hellier, born Feb. 24, 1970
3. Andrew Hellier, born Apr., 1973

Helen Stevenson, daughter of Thomas Foster Stevenson and Stuart Curry Stevenson, graduated at the University of South Carolina and did post-graduate work at Western Reserve University. On June 21, 1942, she married Dr. Franklin J. Moore, who died in December, 1965. He was the son of Dr. Josiah John Moore, former president of the American Medical Association, who established the Moore Clinical Laboratory, Chicago, Ill. His wife was Florence Johnson Moore, daughter of Elmer Johnson, born in Wallingford, Conn., and his wife, Matilda Baker Johnson, of Grafton, W. Va. Dr. Franklin J. Moore's grandfather, William Moore, was born on the Isle of Mann. His grandmother, Jane Peters, was born in Wales. They emigrated to Anaconda, Montana. The second marriage of Helen Stevenson Moore was to Donald McKinley, an attorney of Denver, Colorado, on Oct. 14, 1967. He is the son of Judge Donald McKinley of Chicago, Ill. Her children by the first marriage are:

1. Franklin J. Moore, born May 29, 1944, graduate of Lawrence University, who took part of his pre-medical training at Notre Dame University and his medical degree at the Medical School of the University of Colorado. He married Marilyn Manchester, daughter of W. C. and Jean Manchester of Denver.
2. Carolyn Moore, born June 21, 1947, graduated at the University of Colorado and is employed in Washington, D. C.

Thomas Foster Stevenson, son of Thomas Foster and Stuart V. Curry Stevenson, attended the University of South Carolina and left to join the Air Force in World War II. In 1942 he married Barbara, daughter of William Harold (Pauline Elizabeth Mason) Gray of Portland, Maine, who was adopted by her stepfather and known as Barbara Wagner. Her paternal grandparents were Freeman (Anna

Marie Snow) Gray of Portland. Pauline Elizabeth Mason Gray was adopted by Miss Carrie Jane Mason but was by birth a Troope. The family reside in Tampa, Fla., where T. F. Stevenson is District Manager for the U. S. Gypsum Company. Their children are:

1. Thomas Foster Stevenson, born July 30, 1944, who studied at the University of South Carolina before entering the service
2. Barbara Stevenson, born Aug. 12, 1948
3. Robin May Stevenson, born May 10, 1953
4. Robert Stuart Stevenson, born Oct. 15, 1955

Thomas Foster Stevenson married in Italy Gianna ————— (maiden name unknown). They have one daughter:

Denelia Alexandra Stevenson, born 1957

Barbara Stevenson married Larry St. Armant of Tampa, Fla. They were divorced and she married James B. Perrusa. She has a son by the first marriage:

Larry St. Armant

Mattie Grace Stevenson, daughter of James Edwin and Martha Godbold Stevenson, was educated at Flora McDonald College, Red Springs, N. C. She married Nov. 19, 1919, John Ernest Bradford, of Sumter, S. C., born July 17, 1897, died Nov. 19, 1928, son of Samuel J. and Henrietta Nettles Bradford. Her second marriage was in 1930 to John David Baker, born Aug. 7, 1887, died Nov. 7, 1942, son of Wesley P. and Ellen David Baker, of Sumter, S. C. Both of her husbands were veterans of World War I. There were no children. Her home was in Marion, S. C. She died Jan. 11, 1972.

Charlotte Stevenson, born Dec. 9, 1902, was named for her great-aunt, Charlotte Booth Stevenson. A former social worker, she is listed in *Who's Who of Alaskan Women*, *Who's Who of American Women*, 1959-66, and *South Carolina Lives* by Louise Jones DuBose. She is unmarried and lives at the family home in Columbia, S. C.

Lalla Stevenson, born Mar. 24, 1904, graduated in music and secured her A. B. degree from Columbia College, S. C., 1924, and her master's degree from the University of S. C. She joined the D. A. R. by virtue of her descent from William Lewis (314,452). She is eligible also through Benjamin Stevenson, John McCracken, and John Bellamy, her paternal ancestors. She is a teacher and has done library work in Newfoundland, Japan, Germany, and Spain. Her biography is in *South Carolina Lives* by Louise Jones DuBose.

Sarah Stevenson, born Aug. 9, 1905, and named for her maternal grandmother, Sarah Carmichael Lewis, who died that year, is an A. B. and A. M. graduate of the University of S. C. and studied at L'Insti-

tut de Touraine, the Sorbonne, and the University of Bogota, Colombia, South America. She is included in *South Carolina Lives* by Louise Jones DuBose and in *Who's Who of America Women*. She was married Aug. 4, 1934, to William Linnaeus Johnson of Moscow, Tenn., the son of William U. and Linnie Furcron Johnson. His grandparents were William Francis Johnson of Shelbyville, Tenn., later of Moscow, Tenn., and his wife, Mississippi Carpenter Johnson, daughter of John and Martha Parker Carpenter of Mt. Pleasant, Marshall Co., Miss. Martha P. Carpenter was born near Nashville, Tenn., daughter of Stephen and Mary Ursula Gilbert Parker, and her letters to her relatives and portraits of her ancestors are included in General Harllee's book *Kinfolks*. Stephen Parker, great-grandfather of William Linnaeus Johnson, was born in North Carolina, the son of Robert Stephen Parker, who was born Sept. 13, 1747, and died in Tennessee. Mary Ursula Gilbert Parker, wife of Stephen Parker, was born in 1784 in North Carolina, the daughter of Jesse Gilbert and granddaughter of John Gilbert, who lived near Paducah, Ky. She died August 2, 1819, in Rankin Co., Miss. William L. Johnson was an A. B. and A. M. graduate of the University of Tennessee and had begun work on his doctorate at the University of California, but died in Mar., 1949, while Dean of Men and head of the mathematics department of the University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Children:

1. Mary Lynn Johnson, born Sept. 28, 1937, named for her grandmothers
2. William Lewis Johnson, born July 6, 1940
3. Charlotte Myrtle Johnson, born May 29, 1943, named for a maternal and a paternal aunt

Mary Lynn Johnson, graduate of Mississippi Southern College, received her A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Tulane University. She has taught English at Delta State College, Cleveland, Miss., Louisiana State University, the University of Illinois, and Georgia State University. She married Dale Woolley of Urbana, Ill. They were later divorced.

William Lewis Johnson graduated at Mississippi Southern College and received his master's degree in physics in 1966 and later his doctor's degree at the Navy Graduate School, Monterey, Calif., where as an officer in the Navy he was instructor in physics. In June, 1963, he married Patricia Ruth Cockrell of Greenwood, Miss., who graduated from the University of Southern Mississippi, then earned her master's degree at the Navy Graduate School. She is the daughter of Sanford Charlton Cockrell, born Apr. 20, 1919, and Lillian Nancy Bass Cockrell, born Feb. 26, 1922, who were married Sept. 8, 1939, and divorced Oct. 12,

1948. Both were remarried, he to Georgie Elizabeth Brown, and she to D. B. Williams. Lillian N. B. Cockrell's father was Hilliard Collins Bass, born Aug. 7, 1901, died Feb., 1922, who married Bertha Allen, born Oct. 30, 1901, died Jan., 1972. Hilliard C. Bass was the son of William Samuel Bass, born Feb. 13, 1871, died Oct. 6, 1952, who in June, 1895, married Cerelda Marjorie Collins, born July 21, 1877, died Nov. 30, 1952. Bertha Allen Bass was the daughter of Henry Hastings Allen, born Aug. 1, 1877, died May 15, 1933, who in 1895 married Nancy Ann Bell, born Oct. 19, 1874, died July 6, 1906.

Sanford Charlton Cockrell, father of Patricia R. C. Johnson, is the son of William Sanford Cockrell, born in Neshoba Co., Miss., and of Jeffie Lorene Duren Cockrell, born in Vaiden, Miss., Jan. 6, 1898. Jeffie L. D. Cockrell is the daughter of Joseph Emmette Duren, born in Carroll Co., Miss., Jan. 4, 1873, died July 24, 1944, at Vaiden, Miss., and of his wife, Frances Davenport Nelms Duren, born Mar. 17, 1878, died July 24, 1944. The name of Frances D. Nelms Duren's father is not recalled, but her mother's maiden name was Mary McCune.

William Sanford Cockrell was the son of Joseph Jerry Cockrell and Robie Ann Smith of Miss. Joseph Emmette Duren was the son of Jesse George Duren, Jr., born Aug. 13, 1847, in Carroll Co., Miss., who married Annie Elizabeth Rogers, born Jan. 24, 1870, died Apr. 14, 1914, the daughter of Richard T. Rogers and Eleanor Cain Rogers of Carroll Co., Miss. Jesse George Duren, Sr., born Feb. 9, 1809, in S. C., died Dec. 10, 1856, in Carroll Co., Miss., married Mary Ann Kinney, born Nov. 7, 1818, in Clarke Co., Ga., died Oct. 26, 1901, in Carroll Co., Miss. They were married Dec. 19, 1833 (Marriage Record Book, 1822-1837, p. 115, Henry Co., Ga.).

The parents of Jesse George Duren were Jesse Duren, born Feb. 22, 1772, in Va., died Dec. 10, 1859, in Miss., and Sarah Gayden Duren of Kershaw County, S. C., born in Va. Feb. 14, 1775, died Jan. 20, 1859, in Holmes Co., Miss. Sarah Gayden Duren was the daughter of John Gayden, a Revolutionary soldier, whose record is in the S. C. Archives and in Camden, S. C. He was born in Richmond, Va., Mar. 19, 1753, and on Mar. 9, 1773, married in Orange Co., Va., Catherine Collins, born in 1756. They moved to S. C. before 1790. John Gayden was the son of John and Hannah Gayden of North Farnham Parish, Richmond Co., Va., where the family had been living for a hundred years. Catherine Collins Gayden was the daughter of William Collins and Elizabeth Bashaw Collins, and the granddaughter of Joseph Collins of Spotsylvania Co., Va., and of Peter Bashaw of Westmoreland Co., Va.

Jesse Duren was the son of George Duren, born about 1720 and his wife Ann, of Loudoun Co., Va., and after May 9, 1778, they lived in Fairfield County, S. C. The Rev. William Larkin Duren in the *Duren-Gayden Family Record* gives a full and documented record of this family. Patricia Ruth Cockrell Johnson represents the eighth generation of the Durens.

W. L. Johnson and Patricia C. Johnson have one son:
Paul Charlton Johnson, born Feb. 27, 1971

Charlotte Myrtle Johnson, daughter of William Linnaeus and Sarah S. Johnson, graduated at the University of Texas and secured her master's degree at the University of Illinois. She taught in New Orleans and Danville, Ill., before her marriage to John Lackey, an attorney, of Centralia, Ill. Children:

1. Charles Curtis Lackey, born May 3, 1970
2. Sarah Kate Lackey, born Apr. 4, 1973

Peurifoy Stevenson (called "Foy"), youngest child of James Edwin and Mary L. Lewis Stevenson, was named for her great-uncle, Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson. She is an A.B. and A.M. graduate of the University of South Carolina and studied at L'Institut de Touraine, Tours, France. She has worked as a postal clerk and was granted leave at various times to teach at the University of S. C., to work as a court reporter in Alaska, and to serve as an education director with the armed forces in Japan. She was formerly a member of the League of Western Writers. She was awarded "The Thinker" trophy three times at the Columbia Post Office. Her biography is in *South Carolina Lives* by Louise Jones DuBose.

Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson, son of James Norton and Susannah E. Gregg Gause Stevenson, was named for his uncle of the same name. On Oct. 17, 1903, he was married to Mabel Bostick by the Rev. J. N. Wright. She was born May 1, 1887, daughter of Joseph Harrell Bostick by his second wife, Ella Turbeville Bostick. She died Aug. 24, 1972. Children:

1. Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson, born Sept. 19, 1904, died Mar. 18, 1920
2. Wilbur Wright Stevenson, born July 16, 1908
3. Ruth Stevenson, died young

Wilbur Wright Stevenson married Oct. 9, 1937, his third cousin, Dora C. C. Gregg, born Aug. 30, 1911, daughter of William McCall (Irene Claussen) Gregg of Florence County. She is the granddaughter of William McCall (Britannia Elizabeth Gregg) Gregg, and her

great-grandparents were Elisha Gregg, Confederate soldier, and Boyd Ellison (Ann Pernice McCall) Gregg. Her great-grandparents were brothers, sons of William (Jean McIlvein) Gregg of Williamsburg County, who settled near Hopewell Church, Florence, S. C. William Gregg was the son of John Gregg, and Ann Pernice McCall Gregg was the daughter of Thomas (Margaret McDowell) McCall. William and Jean McIlvein Gregg were also the great-great-grandparents of Wilbur Wright Stevenson. Children:

1. A daughter, born Oct. 7, 1939, who married a Flowers of Lake City
2. Wilbur Wright Stevenson, born Nov. 11, 1940
3. Bonnie Ruth Stevenson, born Jan. 5, 1942

Mary Dickson Stevenson, born Oct. 13, 1865, died Jan. 21, 1902, the daughter of James Norton and Susannah E. G. G. Stevenson, was named for her maternal aunt, Mary McFadden Gregg, born Jan. 15, 1830, died Aug. 1, 1869, who was married Dec. 14, 1852, to William James Dickson. Mary D. Stevenson attended Williamston Female College at Greenwood, S. C., and on Apr. 18, 1888, she married Lamar Fontaine Davis, born Apr. 15, 1865, at Ella's Grove, Centenary, Marion County, S. C., and died Dec. 30, 1909. His father was Benjamin Franklin Davis, born June 2, 1834, died May 28, 1914, who on Feb. 15, 1859, married Gabriella Melvina Jenkins. B. F. Davis was a First Lieutenant, Capt. E. Miller's Co., Pee Dee Rangers, and served as a representative from Marion in the Legislature. His second wife, whom he married Dec. 15, 1886, was Corinna McCormac, born Dec. 24, 1851, died Nov. 19, 1925. There were fourteen children by the first wife, one by the second.

The grandfather of Lamar Fontaine Davis was Benjamin Sanders Davis, born Aug. 17, 1798, died Aug. 13, 1843, who on Mar. 15, 1826, married Julia Franklin Avant, daughter of Joshua and Catherine Baker Avant, born Jan. 30, 1803, died Mar. 6, 1878. His greatgrandfather was Joseph Davis, born in Marion District in 1760, who served in the Revolution (Pension Claim S 10534, Lib. O, #28, Pension office file 32932). In 1783 he married Anna Keene, daughter of Buckingham (Elizabeth Horry) Keene, the latter being the sister of Colonel Peter Horry. Joseph Davis died Nov., 1833, and his wife died in 1810.

Benjamin Davis, great-great-grandfather of Lamar Fontaine Davis, was born in Merion Township, Pa., July 17, 1719. He moved to Newcastle Co., Dela., with his parents about 1723 and moved to the Welsh Neck Tract in South Carolina in 1739 with his brother, David Davis. He married Feb. 21, 1748, in Prince Frederick Parish, George-

town, S. C., Rachel Port, born Mar., 1732, daughter of Thomas and Frances Hinson Port. Benjamin Davis was also the ancestor of Julia M. Brown Stevenson, first wife of James Edwin Stevenson, brother-in-law of Lamar Fontaine Davis.

Children of Mary Dickson Stevenson and Lamar Fontaine Davis were:

1. Infant son, born and died Mar. 26, 1889
2. Mary Stevenson Davis, born June 2, 1890, at Marion, S. C.
3. Susan Elizabeth Davis, born June 6, 1893, at Brittons Neck, S. C., a registered nurse residing in Marion, S. C.
4. James Franklin Davis, born at Brittons Neck, S. C., Oct. 17, 1894
5. Infant son, born Feb. 8, 1896, died Feb. 10, 1896
6. Infant daughter, born and died June 7, 1897
7. Virginia Fontaine Davis, born Feb. 23, 1899, at Brittons Neck, S. C.
8. Infant daughter, born Jan. 12, 1902, died Jan. 13, 1902

Mary Stevenson Davis, daughter of Mary Dickson Stevenson Davis, graduated at Columbia College and became a teacher. In 1913 she married Harold King Ward, born June 6, 1885, in Middlesex, Washington Co., Vermont, died Jan. 28, 1919. He was the son of Frank A. and Caroline Emily Herrick Ward of Middlesex, Vt. The only child of Mary S. Davis Ward is:

Harold King Ward, born May 9, 1915

Harold King Ward, son of Mary S. D. Ward, married Dec. 26, 1949, Frances Earle Brown, born July 3, 1919, daughter of Clarence and Dorothy Stokes Brown. Her father was born in Florida and her mother in Scotia, Hampton County, S. C. She graduated from Columbia College. Harold K. Ward graduated from Wofford College and later secured his master's degree from the University of South Carolina. He is principal of a high school in Marion County, S. C. Children:

1. Harold King Ward, born Dec. 12, 1950
2. Frank Fontaine Ward, born June 23, 1954
3. Earle Herrick Ward, born Sept. 22, 1955

James Franklin Davis, son of Mary D. S. Davis, studied at the University of South Carolina and was employed at the Veteran's Hospital in Columbia, S. C. He married Nov. 26, 1930, Lena Lester, daughter of Allen M. and Rosalind Ridgell Lester of the St. Luke's section, Prosperity, S. C. The Lester land is a king's grant. Rosalind R. Lester had been previously married to Middleton Kibler. Lena L.

Davis's grandparents were James (Elizabeth Boozer) Lester and Joel (Grace Fox) Ridgell. The U. D. C. Chapter in Prosperity is named for William Lester, her great-uncle. She is a nurse and served in a hospital in France during World War I. There were no children of this marriage. James F. Davis died at his home in Columbia Aug. 4, 1952.

Virginia Fontaine Davis, daughter of Mary D. S. Davis, married July 6, 1925, William Matthew Brunson, of Florence, S. C., son of William Matthew Brunson and his wife, Susan Clara McSween. They lived in Marion, S. C. Mr. Brunson died May 9, 1958. They have one daughter:

Mary Susan Brunson, born Nov. 23, 1927

Mary Susan Brunson, daughter of Virginia F. Davis Brunson, graduated from Winthrop College and married Lloyd Guy Mar. 8, 1950. They live in Camden, S. C. Children:

1. Lloyd Matthew Guy, born Mar. 12, 1951, died Nov. 20, 1966
2. Susan Virginia Guy, born May 19, 1953
3. Nancy Elizabeth Guy, born July 22, 1955

James Norton Stevenson, Jr., born Jan. 21, 1869, son of James Norton Stevenson, married Jan. 28, 1903, Florence Lee Graham, born Jan. 27, 1886, daughter of William Thomas (Mary Ann Best) Graham of Horry County. Her grandparents were John William (Rhoda Caroline Graham) Graham and Robert Daniel (Dorcas Gore) Best. J. N. Stevenson died Apr. 3, 1927, and is buried at Brittons Neck, S. C. After his death, the family moved to Savannah, Ga. Florence Graham Stevenson died in Savannah, Ga., July, 1966, and is buried at Hillcrest Abbey. Children:

1. Thomas Dixon Stevenson, born July 5, 1904
2. James Norton Stevenson
3. Herman Marion Stevenson
4. Florence Stevenson

Thomas Dixon Stevenson, son of James Norton Stevenson, Jr., married Catherine McHugh of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of John (Mary Murphy) McHugh, originally of Kenmore, County Kerry, Ireland. He is an engineer with the Long Island Utilities and lives in Long Island, N. Y. Children:

1. Mary Lee Stevenson
2. Catherine Naomi Stevenson
3. Helen Leah Stevenson
4. Thomas Daniel Stevenson
5. William Michael Stevenson

Mary Lee Stevenson, daughter of Thomas Dixon Stevenson, married John Mahar of Long Island, N. Y., on Mar. 23, 1947, from whom she was divorced. She then married John Bolton, also of Long Island, and divorced him to marry Richard Payton, of Savannah, Ga., on Oct. 4, 1958. Children:

1. John David Mahar, born Feb. 15, 1948 (First marriage)
2. Fredrick Bolton, born Jan. 7, 1951 (Second marriage)
3. Michael James Bolton, born Dec. 11, 1952 (Second marriage)
4. Melissa Ann Payton, born Jan. 26, 1960 (Third marriage)

Catherine Naomi Stevenson, daughter of Thomas D. Stevenson, married John Fitzgerald and lives in Long Island, N. Y.

Helen Leah Stevenson, daughter of Thomas Dixon Stevenson, married Thomas Richard Larrson of Long Island, N. Y., who is in the Marine Corps. Children:

1. Catherine Mary Larrson, born Apr. 26, 1958
2. Thomas Richard Larrson, born July 10, 1960

James Norton Stevenson, III, son of James Norton Stevenson, Jr., married Hilma Pauline Heel, born in Tenn., and lives in Deaborn, Mich., where he is employed as a manager of Kelsey-Hayes Corp. Children:

1. James Norton Stevenson, IV, born Sept. 13, 1931
2. Betty Jean Stevenson, born Feb. 18, 1934
3. Richard Thomas Stevenson, born June 26, 1937

James Norton Stevenson, IV, son of James Norton Stevenson, III, married Patricia Ann Eminger, born Mar. 16, 1932, and lives in Detroit, Mich. Children:

1. Sharon Lee Stevenson, born Apr. 20, 1958
2. Karen Lee Stevenson, born Apr. 20, 1958
3. James Norton Stevenson, the fifth of this name, born Sept. 5, 1960

Richard Thomas Stevenson, son of James Norton Stevenson, III, married Kathleen Louise Turrell, of Dearborn, Mich. Children:

1. Edward Thomas Stevenson, born Nov. 29, 1957
2. John Kevin Stevenson, born Jan. 21, 1960

Herman Marion Stevenson, son of James Norton Stevenson, Jr., married Nora Innis in Detroit, Mich. She was born in Scotland and brought by her parents to Canada soon after the first World War, from whence they moved to Detroit. She died Oct. 18, 1952. The widower moved with his children to Savannah, Ga., and his mother gave up her

apartment and moved to his home. He was a millwright and machinist. Children:

1. Robert Graham Stevenson, born Nov. 30, 1936
2. David George Stevenson, born Aug. 13, 1940, who studied at Armstrong College, Savannah, Ga.
3. Gary Lee Stevenson, born Apr. 5, 1945, a member of the U. S. Army.

Robert Graham Stevenson, son of Herman Marion Stevenson, married Shirley Ann Bowen of Savannah, Ga., and is serving in the Air Force. Their son is:

Robert Graham Stevenson

Florence Stevenson, youngest child of James Norton Stevenson, Jr., married Richard Edward Shearouse of Savannah, Ga., on Jan. 20, 1937. He is in the grocery business. He is descended from settlers in the Salzburg colony of Effingham County, Georgia. His mother was a native of Sullivans Island, S. C. The Salzburgers were remnants of the Vallenses, who lived in the Alpine valleys of Piedmont in the fifteenth century. They had for several centuries before the Reformation exposed the corruptions of the Church of Rome and were persecuted by the Dukes of Savoy and others, who tried to exterminate them. They secreted themselves in the mountains of Dauphine in France, the Alps of Switzerland, and the Tyrol. They identified themselves with the Reformation in the seventeenth century. They were hunted like beasts and were supposedly exterminated in the archbishopric of Salzburg but secretly held to their faith. In 1684-86 they were driven out of Salzburg and fled to territories of Protestant princes. The persecution commenced again under the Archbishop of Salzburg in 1729, and 30,000 Protestants were exiled. The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge arranged asylum, and the first Salzburgers reached Savannah Mar. 12, 1734, others following. Some were on the ship which brought John and Charles Wesley to Savannah. John Scheraus was among the first group of immigrants. Children of Florence Stevenson Shearouse are:

1. Florence Margaret Shearouse, born May 10, 1938, in Savannah, Ga.
2. Richard Edward Shearouse, born Dec. 5, 1941

Florence Margaret Shearouse, daughter of Florence Stevenson Shearouse, graduated from LaGrange College and married Gary Reese Todd of LaGrange, Ga., June, 1952, likewise a graduate of LaGrange College.

Martha Serena Stevenson, born Oct. 6, 1871, daughter of James Norton Stevenson, was sent to the home of her brother-in-law, Lamar Fontaine Davis, at the time of the death of her sister, Mary Dickson Stevenson Davis, in January, 1902, to take care of the small children. On Apr. 22, 1903, she married the widower, who died Dec. 30, 1909. She died Apr. 3, 1946, at her home in Marion, S. C. Children:

1. A daughter, born Mar. 27, 1905, who died Mar. 30, 1905
2. Dickson Gregg (known as Dixie) Davis, born in Marion, S. C., Apr. 12, 1907
3. Annie Ruth Davis, born Dec. 30, 1908, a Winthrop College graduate and a medical secretary residing in Columbia, S. C. She has written accounts of her interviews with former Marion County slaves and her articles have been published.

Dickson Gregg (Dixie) Davis, son of Martha S. S. Davis, married Faye Long of Florence, S. C., on May 22, 1937, and they live in Columbia, S. C. He is a graduate of the University of South Carolina and has now retired from the South Carolina Tax Commission. They have no children.

Susannah Edith Stevenson, born at Brittons Neck Feb. 23, 1873, daughter of James Norton Stevenson, died June 3, 1948, in Charleston, S. C. She married her first cousin once removed, Dickson McDowell Gregg (born 1866, died 1922), of Claussen, Florence County, S. C., on Sept. 14, 1898. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Francis W. Gregg. Her husband was the son of Elisha Gregg, brother of her grandfather, Robert James Gregg. They had no children.

Charles Wesley Stevenson, youngest child of James Norton Stevenson, eloped Dec. 22, 1898, and was married by the Rev. S. Smith to Bessie Alice Gray, born 1884, daughter of his employer, G. W. Gray, a lumberman of Georgia. Their home for a number of years was in Brunswick, Ga., and now is at 1578 Riverhill Circle, W., Jacksonville, Fla. Charles W. Stevenson died June 22, 1922. His children are:

1. Robert Gray Stevenson, born Oct. 2, 1899, at Brittons Neck, S. C. He is an engineer for the government at Sacramento, Calif. He is married and has a married daughter.
2. Alice Lucile Stevenson, born Mar. 9, 1903, lives in Jacksonville, Fla.
3. Charles Wesley Stevenson, born Dec. 24, 1905, is married, lives in Atlanta, Ga., and has two sons.
4. George Washington Stevenson, born Sept. 12, 1907, lives in Jacksonville, Fla.
5. Kenneth William Stevenson, born Aug. 20, 1910, lives in Jacksonville, Fla.

6. Elizabeth Ann Stevenson, born June 5, 1912
7. Lois Inez Stevenson, born Jan. 27, 1914
8. Carroll Willis Stevenson, born Aug. 20, 1916
9. Mary Dean Stevenson, born Sept. 7, 1919
10. Vernon Clinton Stevenson, born Sept. 7, 1919.

Elizabeth Ann Stevenson, daughter of Charles W. Stevenson, married Herbert Donahue, of Jacksonville, Fla., owner of a gas company. They have one daughter:

Alice Laurie Donahue, who married May 3, 1959, Thomas Plemon James. Both studied at the University of Florida. His parents are Mrs. Claxton E. Parker and the late Talmadge Plemon James. They live at 2130 Lordun Terrace, Jacksonville, Fla.

Lois Inez Stevenson, daughter of Charles Wesley Stevenson, married May 22, 1945, James Howard Prince, son of James Thomas Prince of Swaim, Ala. He is a graduate of Howard College and is a public accountant. Their home is in Atlanta, Ga. They have one child:

Carroll Prince

Carroll Willis Stevenson, son of Charles Wesley Stevenson, is married and has a daughter:

Carroll Stevenson

Mary Dean Stevenson, daughter of Charles Wesley Stevenson, married Maj. Charles R. Cloninger, a pilot in the Air Force, and they have a son.

Vernon Clinton Stevenson, son of Charles Wesley Stevenson, twin of Mary Dean S. Cloninger, is married and lives in Jacksonville, Fla.

Chapter IX

MARY A. J. STEVENSON GRAINGER

Mary A. J. Stevenson, fifth child of Benjamin Stevenson, was born about 1818 and married James R. Grainger, born about 1815. They moved from Horry County to Ucheeanna, near DeFuniak Springs, Walton County, Fla. An effort has been made to trace her family, without result. Old Grainger records of Horry County were studied to find out the parentage of her husband, but he was not identified.

In 1880 they were in poor economic circumstances, for the record of the census for that year listed James R. Grainger, 65, farm hand, born in South Carolina, and his wife, Mary, 62, born in South Carolina. There were no others in the household. She inherited one-seventh of the estate of her oldest brother, Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson. Marion County Deed Book GG, p. 149, contains a deed dated Dec. 16, 1874, from Bettie Stevenson, reading in part: "In consideration of the love and affection which I have and bear unto the grantees hereinafter named, and in consideration of their having granted and conveyed unto me by deed one-seventh of the estate of Samuel M. Stevenson, deceased, both real and personal, and in consideration of the sum of \$5.00 paid to me by Mary A. J. Grainger of the State of Florida, William H. Stevenson of the State of Texas, Ann R. Oliver of the State first aforesaid, James N. Stevenson, Martha A. Alford and Benj. P. Stevenson released all right, title and interest at law or equity which I have now or may hereafter become entitled to by virtue of any will, testament, written deed or contract of the said Samuel M. Stevenson . . ." This deed was recorded Feb. 23, 1875.

Chapter X

MARTHA A. STEVENSON STRICKLAND ALFORD

Martha A. Stevenson, daughter of Benjamin Stevenson, named for her mother, Martha McCracken, was born in 1822, according to the 1850 and 1860 Census. She married Matthias W. Strickland, born in 1814 in North Carolina, who died about 1866. He was the son of Matthew and Jerusha Strickland and grandson of William Strickland, Sr. Matthias W. Strickland was named in his father's will, made in Horry County Feb. 14, 1846, and recorded May 25, 1846 (Horry, Book 8, B. 1). On Feb. 9, 1839, he transferred to his wife's half-brother, Samuel Malcolmson Stevenson, title to two Negro children, Owen and Joe, children of Jin, a slave mentioned in the will of Benjamin Stevenson. Henry Buck and J. D. Bruton witnessed the deed (Horry DB, C-1, 236). He also bought from Samuel M. Stevenson for \$25.00 his right, title, and claim to a Negro child named Jane and any children Jane might have (DB C-1, 236, recorded Book K, p. 84, on Aug. 6, 1839). The Strickland family lived near Lake Swamp, on Chinners Swamp, adjoining J. W. Alford and Joel B. Skipper, which included land which had been part of the Sarvis tract. The Administration Book, Horry County (p. 425), shows that Martha A. Strickland petitioned Dec. 1, 1866, for a partition of her late husband's farm and residence, consisting of over 1,100 acres, and the place was bought at the probate court sale by W. L. McCaskell, her son-in-law, on Oct. 1, 1867.

After her husband's death, Martha A. Stevenson Strickland married an Alford and is probably the Martha A. Alford listed in the July 30, 1870, census of Horry, Galivants Ferry Township. The census shows her age as 48, her husband as John J. Alford, and a son in the household, John J. Alford, Jr., age 24, born in 1846 by a previous marriage of John J. Alford. The Strickland and Alford families were neighbors, for A. L. Alford was mentioned in the partition proceedings. In 1869 Elizabeth E. Strickland, age 70, relationship unknown, was living in the home. The children named in the 1850 census and in the petition to the Court could not be traced, despite many visits, interviews, and letters. They were:

1. E. E. Strickland, born 1839, not mentioned in Court proceedings or in the 1860 Census
2. Medora M. Strickland, born 1841, who married W. L. McCaskell
3. Margaret A. Strickland, born 1844, who married George B. Lane
4. W. H. Strickland, born either 1847 or 1845
5. Charlotte C. Strickland, born 1849 or 1850
6. Susan M. Strickland, born 1852
7. James B. Strickland, born 1854
8. Mary A. Strickland, born 1856
9. Martha J. Strickland, born 1859

Chapter XI

BENJAMIN PEURIFOY STEVENSON

Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson, born Feb. 18, 1826, died May 2, 1904, and was buried on the family farm willed him by his father, Benjamin Stevenson. The year of his birth was broken from the tombstone, which is in several small pieces, but his age was verified by the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870. He married Charlotte Booth, born 1837, the daughter of James J. and Olive Holmes Booth, of Adrian's Crossroads, Horry County. James J. Booth was the son of James and Samantha Hux Booth, mentioned in a deed (Horry DB A, 85). Olive Holmes Booth died Feb. 9, 1867, and she and her husband were listed in the 1850 and 1860 Census for Georgetown, Horry District. In 1850 James J. Booth's age was given as 37, the age of his wife, "Olef," as 37, and the children were James Thomas; Charlotte, 11; John Asbury, 9; Samantha, 7; Martha O., 6; and Louis C., 6. In 1860 Kenneth, 10, was enumerated. John Asbury Booth died in Confederate service June 6, 1863. James Thomas Booth, brother of Charlotte Booth Stevenson, married Clarkey Hux, and they were the parents of two Methodist preachers, Waterman and Stannie Hart Booth.

Having no children of his own, Benjamin P. Stevenson adopted Charles E. Grainger, born Feb. 28, 1882, perhaps the son of Alfred Grainger, who owned adjoining land (Horry DB B-2, 518). Charles E. G. Stevenson married Minnie Hayes, daughter of Bill Hayes, a tenant on the farm, but he and his foster parents became alienated, and he moved to North Carolina. Benjamin Peurifoy Stevenson then deeded the place June 27, 1901, to his nephew, James Edwin Stevenson, in return for care in his old age (Horry Co. DB NN, 238). In December of that year James E. Stevenson married Mary Leoma Lewis and brought his wife to a new home which had been built on the place.

Benjamin P. Stevenson objected to the War Between the States but, after South Carolina seceded, he went into service. He did not take the oath of allegiance to the United States until long after Reconstruction. He was a stockholder in the first railway to go to Conway in November, 1887, and was photographed with the other stockholders the day the first train was operated. They were: C. B. Hardee, J. R. Suggs, Charles L. Johnson, C. C. Suggs, J. W. Stevens, John F. Hardee, Simon Boyd, Dr. E. Norton, John A. Mayo, James H. Chad-

bourn, W. H. Privette, J. H. Chadbourn, Jr., W. H. Chadbourn, N. B. Allsbrook, and J. R. Allsbrook. The engineer of this train was J. Calvin Edwards, and Finnie Joyner was conductor.

Charlotte B. Stevenson fell when she was in the "lot" gathering eggs and broke her hip. She could not attract attention as the "hands" had gone to the fields, so she crawled out from among the mules and stock. She spent her last three years as an invalid in the home of her sister, Samantha Booth, who had married Howell Cartrette (the name was originally spelled Cartwright), and "Uncle Peurifoy" drove over every weekend to see her. The Cartrette daughters, now aged ladies, still live in the family home and recall his visits. Charlotte B. Stevenson died July 14, 1849, and on her tomb at the nearby Poplar Methodist Church is engraved:

As you are now so once was I
As I am now so soon you will be
Prepare for death and follow me.

APPENDIX

LONG, LONG THOUGHTS

BY

FOY STEVENSON

‘A boy’s will is the wind’s will
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.’

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW,
from *My Lost Youth*

FOREWORD

The personal recollections in this appendix are those of my sisters, whose extraordinary powers of observation and recall have made the recording of the stories possible. Charlotte's memory came vividly alive when she was three years of age. "There wasn't much to entertain children in those days," she says, "except the people, and I noticed what they said and did." These children were the fifth and last generation of the family to live on the Stevenson place in Horry County.

Foy Stevenson

309 Wateree Ave.
Columbia, S. C.
October, 1973



JAMES EDWIN STEVENSON



LALLA, SARAH AND CHARLOTTE STEVENSON

Chapter 1

INTERTWINING BRANCHES

James Edwin Stevenson, son of a leading merchant of Marion, South Carolina, was born August 30, 1845. His home fronted on the public square. (The Carmichael Hotel was later built on the site.) An only child, he lost his mother when he was twelve and his boyhood home was to hold no further happiness for him. Five years after his mother's death, his father married a 30-year-old widow with a son two years of age. Nine children were born of the second marriage.

Two years after the start of the War Between the States, Edwin ran away from Cokesbury College near Greenwood, where he was a student, and enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was assigned to the South Carolina Cavalry and took his own horse with him into battle. He was captured at the Battle of Seven Pines at Farmville, Virginia, imprisoned in notorious Point Lookout Prison in Maryland, and held captive until two months after the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Appomattox, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. Little did he dream that on that historic day, on his grandfather's farm lands in Horry County, was born a baby girl who a generation later would become his third wife and add four daughters to his already numerous progeny. My three sisters and I were their offspring, the final four of Papa's 15 children and the only ones now surviving.

Like many a war prisoner released after the surrender, Papa, then twenty, began the long journey home from Maryland. Penniless, bare-footed and lice-ridden, he walked every step of the way to Marion. Repulsive though he was in appearance, at least one Southern lady was able to see deeper than the ragged exterior and catch a glimpse of hidden valor and dignity of soul. On reaching Ariail's Crossroad in Marion County some weeks following his release, Papa stopped at the plantation home of Mrs. Benjamin Davis. He explained his plight and asked permission to sleep on the hay in the barn.

Compassion and gratitude for his soldierly sacrifice welling in her heart, Mrs. Davis replied resolutely: "Indeed you will not sleep in the barn. You shall have the best this house has to offer. The guest bedroom is ready and at your disposal."

Papa remonstrated: "Filthy and dirty as I am, I cannot enter your door. I am crawling with lice. I will rest gladly and quite comfortably in the barn."

Still protesting at his words, Mrs. Davis produced a change of clothing and insisted that he take a warm bath. Meanwhile she gathered the garments he wore and burned them.

That night the footsore young cavalryman, cleansed and refreshed, his hunger satisfied, drifted into peaceful sleep, happy in the knowledge that at last he had rejoined the civilized world and, better still, had returned to his beloved and hospitable Southland.

About two and a half years after the war, Papa, then 22, was married to a 20-year-old beauty, Julia M. Brown, who his younger half-brother Bobby insisted was the prettiest girl in the world. They lived on a small farm Papa bought at Centenary in Marion County. Six children were born to them. After seventeen years of marriage, the wife died.

Three years later Papa married Martha Godbold, a girl of twenty-three. They moved to Britton's Neck, in that day a swampy, miasmal section of Marion County. During the ten years they lived there, five children were born to them. Sudden tragedy struck when two babies, aged three and one, died within four days of each other. Three years later the mother died. All deaths were from hemorrhagic fever.

Heartsick at the loss of three members of his family within a period of three years, Papa broke up his home at Britton's Neck. He accepted a position as superintendent of the farm at Epworth Orphanage and took his two little sons, Ed and Tom, to Columbia with him. The youngest child, Grace, only two and a half, he left in the care of his eldest son Marvin and his wife Sallie at Centenary. The couple, then childless, could never bring themselves to give up the little girl afterward and they reared her as their own.

Dissatisfied with the care and training Ed and Tom were receiving at Epworth Orphanage, Papa gave up his job after several months and returned with the boys to Marion. There he entered the mercantile business as his father had done before him.

Mamma, Mary Leoma Lewis (Stevenson), was born in Horry County on April 9, 1865, the day of Lee's surrender. At the hour of her impending birth her father, a former member of the South Carolina Legislature and at that time sheriff of Horry County, was in the vicinity rounding up deserters from the Confederate Army. His wife, Sarah Carmichael Lewis, awaited his return apprehensively. Hearing a flurry of pistol shots resound at close range, she lay in terror as frightening thoughts flooded her mind.

The little girl ushered into the world to the sound of gunfire bore a birthmark which would throughout her lifetime recall the violence and turbulence prevailing in the country at that moment of history. Underneath her scalp was a hard round ball. It could be rotated with

the finger tip and it felt for all the world like a bullet. Fortunately it was concealed under heavy ringlets and was never apparent or harmful.

Mamma was the fifth of ten children, six of them boys. She had one elder sister and two others younger than she. Theirs was a happy, close-knit family. Mamma played the pump organ, a brother played the zither, and all the family had good singing voices. They had heart-warming musical sessions around the organ, harmonizing in hymns and favorite ballads. All Grandpa's children bore large families, and the whole clan gathered at the old home place each Christmas. To prepare for one such family reunion Mamma baked an assortment of 56 pies in one day.

At thirty-six Mamma found herself the only unmarried daughter and the mainstay of her parents' home. Her mother, aged 68, was partially paralyzed from a stroke and confined to a wheel chair. Her father was 76 and infirm. Mamma also had in her care a young niece and two nephews—Nina, Rufus, and Archie—the motherless children of her brother Jimmie.

Bound by household duties though she was, Mamma was an ardent worker at Sandy Plain Methodist Church, established on land donated by her father. In the summer of 1901 she was chosen to represent her church as a delegate to a week-long conference of the Woman's Missionary Society in Marion. Her parents encouraged her to go, despite their sore need of her ministrations at home.

During the conference Mamma was entertained in the home of Mrs. W. C. Foxworth. Noting with dismay her guest's advancing years and persisting state of maidenhood, Mrs. Foxworth took her aside and confided: "Miss Lewis, there is a nice widower in Marion I want you to meet. His second wife died about four years ago and he was left with three children. The little girl is being brought up by her elder half-brother and his wife, but Mr. Stevenson has the two boys with him. All his children by his first wife are grown. He is now around fifty-five and has a dry-goods store here. I just know you two would hit it off right away, and really he would be a fine catch for any woman."

Mamma, a shy and reticent person, pooh-poohed the idea, with an embarrassed laugh to cover her confusion. Undaunted, Mrs. Foxworth sought out the other party to her plot, confident that he would lend a more receptive ear to the scheme.

"Mr. Stevenson," she began enthusiastically, "I have met the nicest lady from Horry County, and I want so much for you to meet her. She is a refined woman, educated at Winthrop, and has taught school. She is a wonderful cook and housekeeper. Her parents are both help-

less and she is so kind and attentive to them. She is also foster mother to the three children of her brother, who has lost his wife. She's not at all bad looking, either, I'll have you know! She is staying with me for the next several days. Do drop around and meet her!"

Papa's eyes widened with interest at Mrs. Foxworth's suggestion. A widower for four years, he lived over his store in Marion with his young sons, Ed and Tom, then about 11 and 12 years of age. They boarded at a cafe run by a Negro woman noted in Marion for her cuisine. Papa's interest in the likely prospect may have been kindled by the clear need of his sons for a mother, or it may have arisen simply because a man—or woman, for that matter—who has experienced one happy marriage usually seeks another. Papa made no secret of the fact that he loved and needed feminine companionship. He lost no time in appearing at the Foxworth home in his best array.

From the start Papa and Mamma discovered they shared much in common. Daniel Lewis, Mamma's father, had bought part of his acreage from Cader Hughes, Papa's maternal grandfather, soon after Mamma was born. Papa's uncle, Peurifoy Stevenson, owned a plantation in Horry County, and Papa knew personally many of the neighboring farm families. The two of them planned an engagement for the next afternoon and continued to see each other for the remainder of Mamma's stay.

Meanwhile it was noised around town that Mr. Ed was doing some serious courting. These rumors, probably sparked by Papa himself, apparently reached the ears of everyone along Main Street except the two boys, who were kept in ignorance of their father's new romance. The second day after the introduction at Mrs. Foxworth's, Ed and Tom came down from their quarters above the store expecting to find their father behind the counter as usual. To their surprise, they found the store closed and their father nowhere in sight. Puzzled, they went next door and asked the proprietor, "Where's Pa?" For a reply, they received only a sly glance.

They waited then in all confidence that their father would return shortly. After an hour of watching for him in vain, they began to go from store to store in dead earnest, asking everyone, "Where's Pa?" In reply they received only snickers or knowing looks, or some evasive, non-committal response, such as: "Can't find your Pa, huh?" or "Well, now, I reckon Mr. Ed can take care of himself all right. I wouldn't worry about him if I was you," or "Could be he just might have some private business of his own to see to." The boys never for a moment understood why they received not one serious, concerned answer to their artless question.

After Mamma returned home, Papa pursued his courtship by letter. He proposed and she accepted, realizing at the same time that hardship would befall her parents when she left. Papa wrote his Uncle Peurifoy, owner of a farm in Horry County, about his forthcoming marriage. The uncle, a widower and childless, encouraged him to expedite the ceremony and to bring his bride to live on his place near him where they could supervise his needs. In return for their care he expressed his desire to build a new home for them and to will the lands to Papa.

In response to Uncle Peurifoy's urging, Papa in turn pressed Mamma to set an early date. She decided that Christmas Day, when all of her kinsfolk would gather at the home place for the traditional family reunion, would be the logical and ideal time for the exchange of vows. They were married at Grandpa's home on December 25, 1901. After the ceremony they left by buggy for the Stevenson farm near Loris. Ib, one of the farmhands, followed in a mule cart, jubilantly bearing the trunks and trousseau.

It was with mingled sorrow and happiness that Mamma said goodbye to her parents and to Rufus, Nina, and Archie. She left them temporarily in the hands of hired help. It saddened her heart on subsequent visits to observe that their personal care left much to be desired. Later Mamma's youngest brother, Willie, was married and his bride Alice came to live at the home place. She took over the care of the ailing parents. Mamma's elder brother, Jimmie, the father of Nina, Rufus, and Archie, remarried two years after Mamma left home, and the children went to live with him and Aunt Lillie. Grandmother died four years after Mamma was married, at the age of 72. Grandpa lived two years after Grandmother's death and was 82 when he died. Mamma and Uncle Willie lived to survive all their brothers and sisters. Uncle Willie ascribed their long life to the fact that they had taken care of their aged parents and thus could lay claim to the promise found in Exodus 20:12.

The selfless life Mamma had led at home contrasted sharply with the new prominence she experienced. Playing center stage as a bride in a new community, she was beside herself with excitement. At one of her first social appearances following marriage, she was called on unexpectedly to supply her own name during an introduction. Taken aback, she remained foolishly dumb while her new name eluded her. She never forgot the embarrassment of not remembering at the moment who she was.

The urgency of new home duties quickly set Mamma's feet firmly on the ground and restored her normal practicality. With marriage she acquired two stepsons, Ed and Tom, who moved to the farm from

Marion. They called her "Miss Mary" but bore for her true filial affection. The family immediately felt at home in the new white clap-board house framed by mauve crepe myrtle trees. "It's good to see a woman's bonnet hanging in the house," Papa observed contentedly.

Before marriage Mamma had laid down two conditions which Papa had agreed to accept. One was that he would establish the practice of family prayer in the home, a custom always observed in the Lewis household. The other was that he would keep no wine or strong drink in the house. He made delicious grape wine and took delight in serving it to his friends. So long as he was able to continue making the wine, he consented to store it in the smokehouse.

Several months after Papa and Mamma were married, two cronies from bachelorhood days came to see Papa and were invited to spend the night. In their tour of the farm the smokehouse, of course, was an important way station. After supper the family and guests reminisced around the fireside until far into the evening. Bedtime came. The men talked on. Mamma cast a significant glance at Papa and he readily caught the meaning. It was time to have family prayer. He had never prayed aloud outside the family circle and dreaded the ordeal of doing so in the presence of friends who had never known the religious side of his nature. More anecdotes followed. Papa kept the conversation lively, sure that Mamma would understand his reluctance, relieve him of his pledge for once, and withdraw without ado. But Mamma was not about to leave the room without the customary prayer. With a pregnant look at Papa she waited, persistence written clearly on her countenance.

Finally Papa faced his duty manfully. Reaching for the Bible, he said: "Gentlemen, my wife insists on family prayer. Will you join us?"

Taken by surprise, each nodded assent. Papa read a chapter from the Bible and knelt, the others dropping to their knees with him. He prayed earnestly and reverently, the words flowing easily once he had made the start.

Chapter 2

NEW SHOOTS

A year after Papa and Mamma married, their first child was born. She was named Charlotte after the deceased wife of Uncle Peurifoy. The family called her Lottie. Mamma thought the child, with her fair skin, golden curls, and big blue eyes, was a true beauty. She realized Charlotte had a high degree of intelligence as well. Fondling the baby in Papa's presence one day, Mamma tried to coax from him some token of shared admiration.

"Truly, Mr. Stevenson, don't you think she is an exceptional child, so smart and so very pretty?" she ventured.

Hardly sparing a glance from his book, Papa replied curtly: "She's just like any other baby."

After all, Papa had sired eleven other well-favored children, while this was Mamma's first and only.

Mamma had attended Winthrop College when it was located in Columbia and taught school in Horry County several years. She diligently applied all her professional techniques to the challenging task of developing the alert mind of her firstborn. Using the phonics method, she taught Charlotte to read before the age of three. Later she taught her to read music and to play simple pieces on the organ.

When Charlotte was fifteen months old, a second daughter arrived. She received a literary name of Papa's choosing—Lalla Rookh, title of a novel by Thomas Moore, the Irish poet.

In another year and a half a third daughter was born. Mamma for a long time had been secretly infatuated with the name Marie Antoinette. Barring objection, which had not been forthcoming, she planned to give the name to the new baby at christening time. Shortly after the birth the preacher came to the house, according to his custom, to baptize the baby. With the family, a few relatives, and the household servants assembled in the parlor to witness the sacrament, the preacher paused at the appropriate place in the ritual to ask: "What name is given this child?"

Mamma opened her mouth to respond "Marie Antoinette," but before her lips could enunciate the polysyllabic name, Papa interjected firmly: "Her name is Sarah."

Mamma was flabbergasted but gladly relinquished her treasured name in favor of the name Papa chose to honor her own beloved mother, who at that time had only a few months to live.

Mamma was a veritable storehouse of names for children. Brothers, sisters, and cousins turned to her to name their offspring. She always chose names acceptable to the parents, if not always to the recipients themselves. She never did bestow on a baby girl the name she had once cherished so dearly.

In October four years later Charlotte, Lalla, and Sarah got off in high excitement to visit the Todds, who lived about two miles away. They took clothes to last several days. Mamma's undisclosed purpose in sending them was to get them out of the house while a new baby put in an appearance. A day or two later Tom sauntered by the Todd home on his way to the mail box.

"There's a little baby at your house," he announced to his half-sisters, who were engaged in play with their friend, Dulah Todd.

Their hearts leaped with surprise and joy. Without saying goodbye to Dulah or taking proper leave of their hostess, the three girls struck out for home, Charlotte in the lead.

About halfway there four-year-old Sarah, trailing behind, wailed: "I've got to wee-wee!"

Not slackening her pace, Charlotte called over her shoulder: "Wee-wee in your drawers!"

Out of breath, she was first to reach the house. She dashed to the bed where Mamma lay, pallid but joyous. "Mamma, what kind is it?" she asked.

"It's a little girl," Mamma replied tenderly.

"Let me see!" cried Charlotte, snatching the baby from Mamma's side, to give it her personal anatomical inspection. In her eager haste, she bumped the infant's head on the bedstead. The little brow wrinkled and a wail broke out.

The fourth daughter was christened Peurifoy in honor of the uncle, grantor of the Stevenson property, who had died five years earlier. Mamma had borne and would bear no son to inherit the name. The new baby, called Foy, was a living toy for her sisters. They wheeled her carriage around the yard and lot, parading freely among the chickens and livestock. Sometimes they pushed the carriage as fast as they could run. As it rounded corners at full speed, the baby swayed with the curves. As she learned to walk, a sister would hold her hand on either side while the third child walked behind to watch the fascinating motion of the legs, hips, and diapers at each step. It was high

entertainment for the observer at the rear, and they took turns at occupying this vantage point.

Mamma administered constant doses of calomel to Foy, a delicate child. Instead of swallowing the pills whole, she chewed them up. The medicine caused her baby teeth to turn black and decay. Snaggle-toothed and hollow-eyed, she was anything but prepossessing. One day Mamma dressed her up in a dainty long dress and brought her into the living room with the rest of the family.

"Mamma, what's the baby got on her best dress for?" the surprised children exclaimed at once.

Mamma broke down in despair. "I don't think she's going to live to wear it out," she sniffled.

The children's countenances fell. Their mood changed from bright curiosity to long-faced pity.

Farm children were generally afflicted with hookworms in those days. Mercilessly Mamma doctored us with vermifuge, a bitter, odious dose to swallow. Stepping briskly to the medicine shelf one day to get herself a spoonful of her own tonic, Mamma absent-mindedly poured a dose from the familiar vermifuge bottle and swallowed it. She winced and made a wry face. Her audible shudder of abhorrence sent the children into a high glee. They clapped their hands in pure delight to discover that Mamma, unawares, had literally taken a dose of her own medicine.

The drummers from whom Papa periodically ordered supplies for the commissary he operated in connection with the farm stayed in our home when they made their rounds. Family men themselves, they were interested in the children and their activities. The girls' favorite itinerant salesman was Mr. Mills. They felt at ease with him and came to know him well. On one of Mr. Mills' visits, all four girls were clustered around him on the porch, narrating recent happenings on the farm. Foy, who as a toddler was shy and taciturn, wanted a share of Mr. Mills' attention. Slipping away from the group, she scampered into the house. Soon she was back, bringing her newest and proudest possession, a tiny blue and white enamel chamber. Without a word she offered it to Mr. Mills, expecting an outpouring of intense admiration for the cherished object. The other children were suddenly speechless. For once, Mr. Mills did not know what to say or do, except to murmur an aside to Lalla: "You ought to teach your little sister better manners."

Each of the three elder girls had her own nursemaid. Charlotte's was Aunt Sabra, Lalla's Mary Ann, and Sarah's Chloe. Aunt Sabra was born in slavery on our paternal grandfather's plantation in Marion County. As a little girl she was given the task of nursing Papa when he was a baby. Papa held her in high esteem throughout her lifetime.

When he went to the Stevenson farm to live, he sent to the old home place for Aunt Sabra. He had a little house built for her and deeded it and the land surrounding it to her by name. Her heirs are living on the same land to this day.

Each of the three servants was devoted and fiercely loyal to her own young charge. As the children, freshly bathed and dressed, sat primly in a row on the front steps, Aunt Sabra, Mary Ann, and Chloe would stage a mock battle among themselves, arguing quasi-belligerently as to whose child was the prettiest. The three smug subjects on the steps were highly entertained by the good-natured fisticuffs.

The girls liked to hang around the cooks in the kitchen. Mary Ann and the others always indulged them by giving them a piece of biscuit or cookie dough to pat out, shape, and cook themselves on top of the wood stove. In the kitchen Charlotte would sometimes hear news of the birth of a baby to one of the farm women. When no one was looking, she would tear out across the fields to see the newborn infant. Her clandestine visits were usually discovered and many a sound spanking did she receive for visiting the tenants without permission.

Chloe, Sarah's nurse, loved children but had none of her own. One day Chloe asked Mamma if the youngsters could eat dinner at her house. Mamma consented and dressed them neatly for the occasion. Chloe seated them at her spotless, carefully laid table and waited on them ceremoniously. She served them what she knew to be one of their favorite food combinations—rice and milk. It is painful now to recall that Uncle Ib, Chloe's husband, called in at meal time from the fields, took his plate and sat humbly on the floor by the stove to eat, while Chloe joyfully catered to the whims of the children ensconced in queenly fashion at his table.

One of our favorite diversions was to bring our dolls or animal toys to Mamma with the request, "Mamma, make my doll talk." She would then impersonate the toy and voice its imagined thoughts and feelings. This animation of our playthings, antedating Walt Disney, Edgar Bergen, and their followers, delighted us.

There were days when melancholy closed in, despite Mamma's resources. On one dreary afternoon Charlotte hung forlornly around Mamma's skirts, ennui weighing heavily upon her. She had nothing to do and nowhere to go. The only adjacent homes were those of black tenants, and she was not allowed to visit them. She remembered wistfully the fun of visits from uncles, aunts, and cousins. There was never a children's curfew when the relatives got together. They would sit listening to the animated talk until their heads grew heavy with sleep.

Recalling the excitement of such visits served only to emphasize Charlotte's malaise of the moment.

"Mamma, I wish somebody would come to see us," she mused.

"You mean you're lonesome—with three little sisters to play with?" Mamma asked blithely.

"They're all asleep," was Charlotte's dull reply.

"Well, would you like Dulah Todd to come play with you?" asked Mamma.

"She's visiting at her cousin's," Charlotte moped.

"Then I can send for Aunt Sabra to keep you company until the other children wake up," Mamma suggested.

"No, Mamma, I don't mean anybody like that," Charlotte faltered. The yearning she felt was too deep and vague to convey in words. "I mean somebody I can kiss," she explained uncertainly.

Papa and Mamma strove to teach us ladylike deportment, not sparing physical punishment in the process. After switching Charlotte on one occasion, Mamma concluded with a stern lecture. "What makes you do naughty things like that? Why can't you be a good girl?" she asked, sorely tried.

Between sobs, Charlotte answered meekly: "I tries to 'have myself."

Mamma's heart melted instantly. Quickly she turned her back to hide her own sudden tears.

Mamma's mildest form of punishment was a thump on the head with her finger, usually capped with a thimble; but the girls preferred the third degree, a switching, to one of her "talking to's." When Charlotte misbehaved, Mamma would say: "Lalla, go bring me a switch from the peach tree."

With alacrity Lalla trotted and brought back the sturdiest peach limb she could break. When so ordered in turn, Charlotte just as obligingly fetched a switch to be applied to Lalla, so conditioned were they both to help and obey. That strategically located peach tree, continually stripped of its branches, never had a chance to bear any peaches. It is to be hoped that, in making its contribution to ladylike demeanor and formation of good character, it bore fruit symbolically at least.

If not protective of each other, the girls did take up for Mamma. If Papa teased her as she stirred about in the kitchen or gave her a playful slap which they misconstrued as roughness, the children pounced on him at once, protesting: "Don't do Mamma like that!" In turn, Mamma would plead for a reprimanded child: "Don't switch her any more, Mr. Stevenson! That will do!"

The girls regarded corporal punishment as a part of the universal scheme of things and held no resentment toward their parents for their

strict discipline. The same was true of Ed and Tom. Ed left home when quite young, found work with the railroad, married, and established his home in Florence. Tom attended Wofford Fitting School and the University of South Carolina and subsequently returned to live at the farm.

Upon Tom's return from Wofford for a vacation period, Mamma chatted with him as she helped him unpack his bags and put away his clothing. Lifting a shirt from the suitcase, she was shocked to find underneath it a deck of playing cards encased in a filigree holder. In the midst of Tom's narrative, she gave him a hard, reprobating look. Still following his story, she stepped briskly to the hearth, picked up the fire tongs, and returned to the suitcase. She gingerly lifted the case of cards with the tongs, marched to the fireplace, and consigned the whole devilish works to the flames. Tom's eyes followed her movements while his account of school experiences continued uninterrupted, the ever-amiable relationship between them remaining unbroken.

A critic would dub the following anecdote trite, but its poignancy lies in the fact that parents in the early 1900's brushed the biological facts of life under the carpet. Sex information was not provided even on a need-to-know basis. One afternoon Tom announced to Charlotte and Lalla that the cow had a little calf. They wanted to see it, and he went with them to the barn. The helpless little newborn calf, with its soft eyes, captured their hearts. They could not restrain themselves from cuddling it.

"Where did the cow get it?" Charlotte inquired.

"Found it in the cabbage patch," said Tom laconically, turning aside for his barnyard duties.

Straightway Charlotte, tagged by Lalla, headed for the cabbage patch, where she spent a full hour of diligent searching for another little soft-eyed calf she could claim for her very own.

The girls were helping Mamma shell beans on the back porch one evening when they noticed Tom returning from an afternoon of hunting. Their eyes were focused on their work. Relying on their other senses to inform them of the moment of his arrival, they were ready to propound him with questions. Suddenly on their eardrums burst a wild cry. They looked up in alarm to see a huge owl hovering above them with outspread wings and sharp talons. The scream had emanated from Tom. It was his way of introducing the large horned owl he had shot on his foray. Ecology, conservation, and preservation of endangered species were all far-off concerns of the future.

Lalla received her first manicure set as a birthday gift. Soon afterward she went to visit Uncle Allard and Aunt Bertie at Green Sea.

A friend from a neighboring farm came over to play with her and the two sat on the joggling board on the front porch to talk. Lalla, wanting to introduce her new manicure set into the conversation, chose an oblique method of doing so.

"What do you cut your finger nails with?" she asked her friend as a starter.

"With a knife," the girl replied. Then, to Lalla's immense relief, she asked, "What do you cut yours with?"

"I file mine with a nail file," said Lalla with an air of superiority.

Chapter 3

CHILDHOOD ESCAPADES

Papa managed the farm for ten years, usually supervising operations from the vantage point of a rocking chair on the front porch. Seated, book in hand, he kept an eye cocked on the progress of work in the surrounding acres. If within his range of vision he detected a field hand leaning too long on his hoe or appearing to shirk his task, he would stand and emit a loud, shrill whistle through two fingers. Immediately the distant idling figure would spring into action. For all his 5 feet 6 inches of height, Papa had a peremptory and authoritative air. All the hands knew they had to toe the line for "Cap'n Ed."

When drowsiness overcame him, he would take a cat nap on the porch, the open book inverted across his lap. He was a light sleeper and quick-tempered. The cackling of a hen in the yard would wake him in a mild rage. He would pitch the book at the obstreperous fowl, exclaiming "Go to Halifax!" Sometimes he had the chickens penned up to insure quiet and would nap then undisturbed by their pratings. Even dozing, he could sense the moment a dawdling laborer needed a whistle to galvanize him into action.

Papa's tasty watermelons were famed the county over. When they were in season he loved to take friends to see the crop and select the choicest ones for cutting at the house or as parting gifts. Impressed with the quality of the melons, visitors speculated: "Mr. Ed, how do you manage to keep any of these fine specimens for yourself? Everybody knows how colored folks love them. Aren't they continually raiding your patch?"

Slyly Papa revealed his strategy in safeguarding his watermelons against theft. He planted them next to the ancestral burial ground.

In a private Oscar competition, Papa would receive our unanimous vote. Though we knew to keep our distance and not rile him when he was not in the mood for children, we could sense his gentler moments. Then we would flock to him, filling his lap to overflowing, eager to hear him tell an Uncle Remus story. He was a raconteur par excellence and could bring the excitement of story theater to our family room. He narrated the stories with gusto, punctuating the vivid words with his own body English. Colorful though Harris' language is in the original, Papa added more flavor by coining onomatopoetic

words to describe the speech and actions of the characters. Clustered around him, we hung not only on his knees but on his every word and expression. Viscerally involved, we were held enthralled.

Papa gathered us all one day and took us for a walk in the woods. At sight of turtle tracks on the banks of the lake, he suddenly dropped the hands of the children on either side and intently followed the trail in the sand. It led to a spot where he surmised a nest was concealed. He dug in the sand until he uncovered and extracted several eggs. The nature walk ended there, adjourned for a feast of turtle eggs at the house. Papa boiled the eggs himself and heartily relished the treat. We sampled them but without enjoyment. Only the yolks hardened in the boiling and we refused to eat soft egg whites.

In conjunction with his farm operations, Papa ran a commissary adjacent to the house for the benefit of the tenants. Mamma took from the commissary all the cloth she needed for her household sewing. The children also had free access to the store and often drifted in and out among the customers to get a dip of brown sugar or to pick up a candy bar, a box of cracker jacks, or cookies. We especially enjoyed the cracker jacks, as much for the prize inside the box as for the sweet morsels.

About mid-morning one day Charlotte, Lalla, and Sarah went to the store to get some cracker jacks. Charlotte found her prize to be a small tin hand with extended index finger. When she showed it to her two little sisters, her imagination took a wild leap.

"This finger is telling us where to go," she announced importantly.

Excited, they started following the finger to some fancied and magic destination. First down the cotton furrows they went, then up the road, across a ditch, into the woods, down a winding pathway . . . the finger led inexorably onward. They trudged doggedly ahead until their legs began to give way under them. Little by little doubt assailed them and they wondered if the game was as much fun as they had thought it would be.

"I'm tired," complained Sarah.

They sat down a while to rest. Then they spied a scaly bark tree and paused long enough to eat some of the nuts.

"I want to go home," Lalla admitted.

"I don't know the way home," murmured Charlotte.

Disillusioned in the all-knowing finger, they knew nothing better to do than to stay under the scaly bark tree and wait for help. Meanwhile the girls had been missed at the house and were not found in the store. They did not put in an appearance at dinner time. No one could remember seeing them for several hours. Papa rang the farm bell to

summon all hands from the fields to join in the search for the missing youngsters. Mamma, of course, was in the vanguard of the searching party.

Lalla was the first to spy Mamma's anxious face peering through the bushes. Joyously she leaped to her feet and ran down the straw-strewn path as fast as her pudgy legs could carry her, her arms outstretched. Reaching Mamma, she embraced her voluminous skirts.

"O Mamma!" she cried. "I had forgotten how you looked!"

The children were given daily chores to perform. In spite of the abundance of hired hands on the place, the task of milking the cow somehow became assigned to Charlotte and Lalla at an early age. Upon completion of the milking one morning, the girls turned Becky, the cow, into the pasture to graze. Charlotte noticed, as the cow cropped grass against the enclosure, that the fence was just about the same height as Becky's back. An idea popped into her head.

"Lalla," she suggested, "if you climb this fence, you can get up on Becky's back and ride her."

Always ready for fun, Lalla climbed the fence and jumped from it astride the cow. Becky, grazing, was startled and gave a sudden lunge, sending Lalla tumbling to the ground. Lalla got up, unhurt but indignant. She picked up a loose railing and lammed gentle, bewildered Becky with all her might.

Egg hunts were a common pastime on the farm. The children not only had fun stalking stealthy hens to their nests but felt their self-importance when Mamma bragged on them for their sharpness in spying out the nests and retrieving the eggs. Her praise only spurred them on to greater cunning and daring.

Observing a Dominicker come cackling out from under the barn one morning, Lalla knew the hen must have a secret nest of eggs there and, determined to find it, she crawled under. The space under the beams permitted her to creep for about six yards, then the opening began to narrow. At that point she still had not found the nest, so she flattened out on her stomach and began to propel herself with her elbows and toes. It was dark under the barn but she knew she would be able to spot a nest of white eggs. She inched herself along until the space became too narrow to go further. She realized she would have to give up the search. She tried to back out. Something was caught. She pushed back again. Something was holding her. She exerted all her strength to dislodge herself. The more she struggled, the more tightly her plump frame became wedged under the beam. She began to cry and call for help at the same time. Muffled by the

distance and low ceiling from which they emanated, her desperate cries passed unheeded for some time. Eventually she was rescued, the experience having taught her to be more calculative of space and dimension.

Turkey hens were particularly tricky and elusive about their nests. As Charlotte and Lalla were playing in the yard one day, Mamma said: "I want you two to watch that turkey and find out where she is hiding her eggs. She will try to fool you about where she is going and will sneak off in another direction, but I want you to watch her and find the eggs. Don't take your eyes off her."

The girls did as they were ordered. They followed the turkey at every turn she made. She strolled to the edge of the barnyard, saw they were following, then pretended she had only started for the water trough. She took a cursory drink, cocking a wary eye to see if they were still noticing. They were, so she walked importantly to the feed bin, resisting a strong impulse to dart off into the bushes along the way. She gulped down a crawful of food and stalked off, trying to devise a way to outwit her pursuers.

She feigned an interest in the nests in the fowl house and inspected them, Charlotte and Lalla hot on her trail. She returned to the chicken yard. Stepping high and cautiously, she maneuvered her devious way, covering her progress by stopping now and then to scratch and peck in the dirt. Charlotte and Lalla were right behind her. When she stopped to look furtively around, they stopped also and assumed an attitude of indifference. She strayed as far as the grapevine, then hesitated craftily. The girls paused too, looking unconcerned. Suddenly the turkey lunged into the nearby thicket and disappeared. Charlotte and Lalla dived into the brush after her and discovered her secluded hideaway. Mamma's pleasure and praise were ample reward for the cache of turkey eggs they proudly carried into the house.

Somewhere Charlotte read that the juice of a lemon was an aid in removing the accumulation of scorched grease and food from pots and pans. Our neglected kitchen utensils presented an excellent proving ground for the worth of this household hint. Mamma was away from home at the time.

"Let's fool Mamma," suggested Charlotte to Lalla and Sarah, attributing to the verb the meaning of "surprise." "Let's clean the pots and pans with lemon juice while she's gone."

Lalla and Sarah fell eagerly in with the scheme. To their dismay, they could not find any lemons.

"Here's some lemon extract," Charlotte said, bringing a bottle from the pantry. "Maybe it will work just as well."

They brought a supply of soft cloths, soaked them in lemon extract, and went to work, scrubbing hard on the kettle, frying-pan, and skillet. The bottle of extract was soon exhausted on the blackened cooking ware. Lalla ran to the commissary for more. With the fresh supply, they started work on the muffin tins, pie pans, and griddle. Again they ran out of lemon extract. It was Sarah's turn to go get more. They had used up her bottle when exhaustion overcame them.

No transformation had been wrought in the appearance of the pots and pans that a similar scrubbing with lye soap could not have achieved. The element of surprise entered when Mamma saw the pile of grimy rags and empty extract bottles in the kitchen.

Papa was one of the first farmers in Horry County to plant tobacco. He arranged for an expert Virginia planter to come to the farm and train him in the techniques of tobacco cultivation. The Virginian supervised the building of his tobacco barns and guided him, step by step, with his first crop.

The children were not required to work in the fields but they were taught how to "sucker" tobacco—that is, to break off the shoots that grow from the lower stem. They knew too to break off the flowering portion of the plant, as the tobacco fields were not allowed to come into flower. They did this work only at their pleasure, when they could find nothing more entertaining.

Papa had some very fine tobacco plants placed close to the house. He intended to let the plants seed and to use the seed to start his beds the following year. One day Charlotte noticed that the tobacco plants growing so lushly next to the house were in sad need of suckering. Not only that, but they had been neglected to the extent that tall shoots of lavender blossoms had been allowed to grow from them. Papa was away on business at the time. Enlisting the aid of her little sisters, Charlotte directed the work of breaking off the suckers and flowering tops. The children pitched in and worked zealously, sure their industry would win Papa's approbation.

Upon his return later that day Papa took his customary chair on the porch as the children played in the yard. His eyes chanced to fall on his select tobacco plants, and he did a double-take. When he recovered from the initial shock, he stormed: "Who in thunderation suckered that tobacco?"

"We did, Papa!" the children chorused gleefully, proud of their achievement.

He was not only vexed but disappointed and frustrated in his prospects for the next year's tobacco crop. Charlotte, ringleader in the mischief as usual, received a switching.

Farmers did not use pesticides on tobacco in those days. The fat green tobacco worms that infested the plants were plucked off by hand. The children knew how to find the worms and remove them. Though they were squeamish about touching the horned, juicy worms, they sometimes engaged in the activity as a pastime rather than as a required duty.

Papa told the girls he would give them a nickel for every tin can of worms they picked. That was a real incentive, for they did not see much money. They did not have to use it in the commissary and did not take many trips away from home where money would be required. Each of them took a tin can and ran to the tobacco fields. They picked off the plump worms and dropped them into the cans with great caution. The worms were soft and squashy, and they did not want to mash them. They wanted them to retain their full, natural size and rotundity so that they would take up as much space in the container as possible. The more canfuls of worms, the more nickels! Never were tobacco worms handled with such tender care.

Chapter 4

FAMILY WORSHIP

Our Sunday activities were severely restricted. Cutting out paper dolls and boisterous games were forbidden on the Sabbath. At a loss for entertainment, we turned to Mamma with the familiar plaint, "Mamma, what can I do?" "You can play the organ," she might say on Sunday, or "Sit down here and memorize this Psalm."

Papa was faithful to his pledge to have a family altar. Sometimes the little girls grew restless or, worse still, got a case of the giggles, during his lengthy prayers. At such irreverence he would deal a reproving kick to the offenders, continuing his supplication without interruption.

Fluent though he was in family prayer, Papa would not pray in public. Once at a conference of church officials he was called on extemporaneously to lead in prayer. As the congregation waited with bowed heads, he could not bring himself to begin. Suddenly he remembered his friend Mr. Elliott, who never hesitated to pray on any occasion. In the reverent silence, Papa announced feebly: "Brother Elliott will lead us."

In her childish mind Charlotte pondered on the majesty of the God-head to whom Papa addressed his petitions. Tossing to Lalla a ball Mamma had improvised from twine, she told her to stand in one spot with it while she grasped the end of the twine. She backed off about four yards, the string unwinding as she moved, then stopped to contemplate the length of cord between them.

"Do you think God is that tall?" she asked Lalla, who sobered at the thought.

"I believe he's taller than that," replied Lalla gravely and lengthened the twine by a few more yards. "Do you think he is that tall?" she asked, stopping to study the length of cord.

"Let's ask Mamma," Charlotte suggested, calling her mother. Mamma promptly appeared in the doorway.

"Mamma, is God this tall?" they asked in one voice, stretching the cord between them and holding it high for her to see.

Mamma saw to it that we got to Sunday School every Sunday and to the monthly church service. Just as regularly she dispatched a wagon, outfitted with chairs, to pick up the colored children on the place for Sunday School. She went provided with candies or cookies to

dole out to children who grew restless during a long, tedious sermon. Sometimes she drove the buggy herself. Automobiles were rare in those days. If she chanced to meet an oncoming car, she would drive the horse to the edge of the narrow road, get out of the buggy, and hold the bridle while the automobile edged slowly and cautiously by so as not to startle the skittish horse.

For Easter Mamma once bought a beautiful black hat made of horsehair and maline. Feminine and flattering, it had a circlet of pink rosebuds and a flowing veil. After wearing it to church, she took it off fondly, intending to wear it again to a wedding which was in the offing. One of those maple "bonnet boxes" found occasionally nowadays in antique shops would have been ideal for storing her hat, but she lacked such an item of furniture. Instead, she put the hat in a box, which she slipped under the bed. Assembling her clothes on the day of the wedding, she reached for the box under the bed. It felt rather heavy as she pulled it out. She noticed the top had fallen off. Sliding the hatbox clear of the bed, she looked inside. There, to her dismay, nestled snugly in the crown of her adored hat was Taffy, the cat, with a whole new family of kittens. Mamma donned the hat anyway, but for her it had lost all its glamour.

Our home was headquarters for Methodist ministers visiting in the community. Always they brought good hearty appetites to the table, and Mamma outdid herself in setting before them her best culinary efforts. While they satisfied themselves with fried chicken and other favorite dishes, the hungry children waited in the background for the second table. They peered anxiously out now and then to see if perchance a chicken wing, or even a gizzard, remained for them. Meanwhile the visitors' buggy had been filled with delicious offerings from the farm's abundance.

Mr. R. W. Stackhouse was one of the preachers who stayed with us while he conducted a series of services at Zoan Church. One Sunday during his stay someone at church presented Lalla with a pretty red apple, a rare treat since no apples were produced on our place. She proudly clenched her fragrant fruit throughout Sunday School and took it with her when she joined the family in the church pew.

As the worship was about to begin, Mr. Stackhouse mounted the steps of the chancel and took his seat. A warm glow of recognition and friendliness filled Lalla's heart. As the service progressed, Mr. Stackhouse stood to read the scripture. Overflowing with benevolence, Lalla tripped down the aisle, into the chancel, and to the pulpit. With a beatific glow, she held her love offering, the delicious apple, up to Mr. Stackhouse. He went on reading the Bible and tried not to notice her.

"Take it, Brother Stackhouse. It's good!" she insisted, oblivious of the amused faces in the congregation. Mr. Stackhouse motioned her away with a surreptitious gesture and pretended not to hear.

"But it's an *apple*!" Lalla exclaimed in dismay. Her face reflected her disbelief that anyone could remain indifferent to such a wonderful product of God's creation as a bright and shiny red apple, a delight not only to see and to smell, but also to taste. She held those thoughts in common with Eve.

It was Foy's turn to occupy the pulpit on a certain Children's Day. Mamma rested her two-year-old, dressed in a long starched dress, on the speaker's stand to recite the shorter catechism before the congregation.

"Who made you?" Mamma began the questions in which she had carefully drilled the baby.

"God," came the answer.

"What did He make you for?"

"For His glory." Glibly and distinctly the child answered each question, at perfect ease in the familiar church pulpit.

In an effort to break Lalla of an entrenched habit, Papa told her he would buy her a ring if she would stop sucking her thumb. She readily accepted the bribe. On his next trip to Conway Papa bought her a pretty little gold ring. It proved too big for her finger, even the thumb, but she was eager to wear it to Sunday School at Zoan the following Sunday. To please her, Mamma tied a string to the new ring and slipped the gold circlet on Lalla's blanched and shriveled thumb. She interlaced the string around the thumb and fingers and tied it with a good strong knot. During church, as Mamma listened with rapt attention to the sermon, Lalla began to nibble at the restraining strings on her hand. She succeeded in gnawing them apart without attracting Mamma's notice.

After the service the congregation went outside for a picnic dinner on the grounds. The children played while the adults unpacked and arranged the food. After the first few games, Lalla discovered that her precious ring was missing from her thumb. Heartbroken, she went crying to Mamma, who was busily slicing pies. Mamma dropped her knife at once to go hunt in the sand for the ring. Others too, hoping to quell Lalla's sobbing, joined in the search, all to no avail. The Horry sands still conceal a little girl's shiny gold ring, lost the first time she wore it so curiously, yet so proudly.

Lalla liked to ride to church with Tom, who drove his own horse and buggy. After the service one Sunday she clambered into her favorite seat beside Tom for the ride home.

"Lalla, I can't take you home today. You'll have to ride with Miss Mary," said Tom.

"Why?" queried Lalla, puzzled by the strange turn of events.

"Because I'm taking somebody else home," Tom said with finality.

Dejectedly Lalla removed herself from his buggy and climbed into Mamma's. As the family drove away, she sullenly watched Tom squire the comely Miss Ward to his waiting buggy. She saw the young lady step daintily in and usurp the seat she had come to think of as her own.

Tom attended the revival meetings held periodically at the church, as much to mingle with other young people of the community as to renew his religious zeal. Charlotte begged him one evening to take her with him. He consented, provided she sit with someone else and leave him to the back row with his friends. At the church they met the Grahams and Charlotte got Mrs. Graham's permission to sit with them. The sermon over, the evangelist invited members of the congregation to come forward, confess their sins at the altar, and accept Jesus Christ as their Savior. The choir sang, "Just As I Am, Without One Plea." No one stirred to go forward.

"Come!" urged the preacher, as the choir continued to sing softly. "You will be blessed. Only come."

Still no one moved. Charlotte began to fidget. The choir moved into "Softly and Tenderly."

"Won't you come?" entreated the preacher. "You may never have the chance again."

Full of concern, Charlotte cast her eyes over the congregation. All the people sat motionless as stones.

The minister extended his upturned hands toward the congregation in an earnest, pleading gesture. "Come!" he repeated. "If you are already a Christian, come forward and rededicate your life to Christ."

Still no one budged. Charlotte was distressed. She looked up at Mrs. Graham, anxiety in her eyes. "Mrs. Graham, must I go?" she whispered uneasily.

"Oh, yes! Bless you!" Mrs. Graham answered, praising God in her heart.

Charlotte walked up and knelt at the empty altar. The preacher's face brightened. At the same time, he was visibly touched.

"'A little child shall lead them,' says the scripture. This little girl has come forward to give her innocent heart to Jesus. Won't the rest of you follow her example and come? Jesus said, 'Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven.' Come! Oh, come!"

The choir began to sing "I Am Coming to the Cross." A man arose from the "amen corner" and went to kneel at the altar. A woman came up from the rear of the church. Mrs. Graham came. One by one the people began to flock down the aisles. They filled the altar. Others came forward and stood with bowed heads. When the preacher closed the meeting and pronounced the benediction, not a soul remained in the pews.

When we moved to Marion, Charlotte and Lalla were tentatively enrolled in the third grade at school, a placement that automatically cast them for the Primary Department of the Sunday School. Older and more advanced in cognitive learning than other primary children, Charlotte was ill at ease in the group. Participating in their babyish activities made her feel altogether foolish and she disliked joining in the childish chant:

Hear the pennies dropping,
Listen how they fall—
Every one for Jesus;
He will get them all.

Unhappy and out of place, she begged Mrs. Lide, the superintendent, to let her go into the Junior Department. Mrs. Lide would not hear to a change as long as Charlotte was only in the third grade at school. At home Charlotte rebelled at going to Sunday School altogether, and only a switching prevailed to get her there. Appearing on Sunday with red, swollen eyes and blotched legs, she sulked through each session until happily she was upgraded at school to the fifth grade and allowed to enter the Junior Department with children of her own age group.

We joined the Children's Missionary Society in Marion. At the monthly meetings we learned of the people and customs in foreign lands where the church carried on mission work. Through our "mite boxes" we made contributions to help support the missionary effort. Pictures and stories of children in China with feet bound from babyhood impressed us. The words of "Bringing in the Sheaves" which we learned in Chinese are still fresh in mind. Phonetically the chorus went something like this:

Don yu ting kwa chee,
Don yu ting kwa chee,
Wash o wink um fy lo,
Don yu ting kwa chee. (Repeat)

Chapter 5

REMEMBERED CHRISTMASES

Santa found the way to our isolated farm home near Loris and left annual treats of nuts, fruit, candy, and toys. Our toys were treasured all the more because they were few. The promise and excitement of Christmas were in the air long before the season arrived. Charlotte, Lalla, and Sarah were squabbling over their nightly bath one evening, and their voices grew louder and more strident. At the height of the quarrel, the door creaked open and, of all people, Santa Claus stuck his head in the room! The children were dumbfounded.

"You children better be good," Santa Claus warned. "Christmas is coming soon, and I won't bring you anything if you don't behave." With that, he closed the door and vanished.

Aghast, the children looked at each other with wide-stretched eyes. The bath and the controversy were forgotten as they raced to Mamma. All in one excited breath they gasped, "Mamma! Did you see Santa Claus?"

In cleaning out a dresser years later, Mamma rediscovered the false face Papa had placed there. She smiled, remembering how it had served to stun three wrangling youngsters into awed silence and ensuing improved behavior.

Santa arrived one Christmas with a beautiful china doll in his pack for Lalla. She would not allow it out of her sight. Undressing the doll to change outfits, she spied some lettering at the back. Curious, she took it to Charlotte, who, all of four, had begun to read.

"Lottie, what does that say?" she asked, pointing to the printing.

Charlotte examined the word. "It says 'Unbreakable,'" she replied.

Lalla's eyes shone with gratification. She had the prettiest, sturdiest doll in the whole world. Of special quality, it was indestructible and she intended to keep it always. Lest anyone be of different persuasion, she set out to prove her conviction true beyond question. Clutching the doll, she ran to Papa's tool chest, selected the hammer, and, raising it high, brought it down on the pretty head with a resounding whack. China fragments flew in all directions.

Lalla's outbreak of bawling brought the household on the run. They could only stand and gasp at the sorry sight that met them—Lalla,

shedding tears of anguish, and the lovely new doll in smithereens, deliberately undone by the hand which loved it the most.

In fun one Christmas Mamma asked Uncle Henry, a black tenant and a familiar sight around the house, to pose as Santa Claus and pay the girls a surprise visit. Lacking a traditional costume, she improvised some outlandish garb for him to wear. She fashioned a crude false face from a shoe box. Fastened in place, the face was more ghoulish than saintly. Uncle Henry compliantly donned the regalia and made his appearance in the children's play room.

"You all been good chillun?" he began. "Well, I gonna take care o' you. I ain't gonna leave you no switches if you be's good. I gonna look after you right, yes, siree! You all just be good chillun now, min' you."

With the three children staring in open-mouthed astonishment, Santa spoke and departed. Secretly amused, Papa and Mamma dallied to hear their reaction. After a few moments of musing silence, Charlotte spoke up.

"Mamma, did you see Santa Claus's ring? Santa Claus has got a ring just like Uncle Henry's!"

One fall Papa ordered three children's rockers, intending to hide them away until Christmas. Notified that the chairs had arrived in the Conway freight office, he dispatched Ib to pick them up in the wagon. Only Charlotte, Lalla, and Sarah were on hand to welcome Ib upon his return. Clambering into the wagon, Charlotte spied three items swathed in paper, clearly identifiable as small rocking chairs. She pounced on one which she claimed for herself and designated one for each of her gleeful sisters. They could not snatch the wrappings off fast enough. When Papa appeared, his heart sank to discover the girls in the back yard, enthroned in their new chairs, supervising Ib's unloading of farm supplies.

Our parents customarily did their Christmas shopping in Conway, but one season they found it impossible to go there. As the days passed, Mamma realized she must make definite provision for Christmas without delay for never had the girls' expectancy soared higher. Gift items were not available in Papa's commissary. As a last resort, Mamma wrote Tom, a student at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, asking him to select some toys for the girls and bring them when he came home for the holidays. Having found a way out of her predicament, she rested assured that the Christmas stockings would be filled. When Tom arrived Christmas Eve, Mamma cornered him to ask furtively, "Do you have the children's things?"

Tom replied casually, "Oh, Miss Mary, you know I couldn't do that. You couldn't have been serious when you asked me to go into a store and ask for dolls and dollbaby carriages and such stuff. Why, people would think I was crazy. You know I couldn't do that."

Mamma was crushed and in despair at her dilemma. What was she to do? She could sit up all night to make a rag doll and have it ready for Christmas—and she did!—but the girls would recognize it as her handiwork and not Santa's. She realized there was but one course to follow. She would have to tell them the truth about Santa Claus. With a heavy heart, she called Charlotte, Lalla, and Sarah to her side. Swallowing hard, she voiced the harsh, bitter words: "I've got to tell you children something. There's no such thing as Santa Claus."

In stunned disbelief, the children remained silent while the sad truth of her words penetrated their minds. Then, disillusioned, brokenhearted, they set up a chorus of wails and sobbing. In spite of herself, Mamma joined in too.

The three girls derived continued happiness at Christmas by keeping Foy's faith in Santa alive for years after we moved to Marion. Mamma and Mrs. Leary, a Marion neighbor, used to exchange Christmas purchases and hide them for each other to lessen the chance of premature discovery by the children of their own gifts. Our Christmases in Marion were further brightened by Ed's annual visit with a big bag of Florida oranges.

The fondest wish of Sarah and Foy was for a bicycle. Sarah knew in her heart that Mamma, then a widow, could not afford to buy one. Foy wrote a letter to Santa asking for one and dispatched it up the chimney. As they went to bed on Christmas Eve, Sarah bravely faced the reality there would be no bicycle for her, while Foy had utmost faith in Santa's benevolence.

Late in the night Sarah heard what was unmistakably a bicycle being rolled into the house by Mr. Leary. The tinkle of the bell gave her the clue. She crept downstairs to allay her sudden, bounding hope. Her eyes bulged to see a handsome bicycle, the back fender threaded to protect the full-flowing skirts girls wore. She went back to bed, too excited to sleep. When three o'clock struck, she could wait no longer. She awakened Foy and together they went downstairs to discover their dream come true. They took turns riding the bicycle up and down in front of the house from that early hour until daybreak, delirious with joy all the while.

In high school Sarah went with a boy named Albert, who eventually quit school and went to work for his father in the lumber business. Consequently, Albert had money of his own to spend while his former

classmates did not. In confidence one Christmas Albert told some of his friends what he was going to give Sarah for Christmas.

While Sarah was waiting with the family for her date, Albert, to arrive on Christmas Eve, a knock sounded at the door. When the door was opened, in marched four high-spirited school friends, bearing on their shoulders a large, flat box. They pretended to be laboring under a mighty burden, carrying the box as though it were a trunk, two heaving at the front end and two at the rear. Albert followed, smiling indulgently at their antics. When the boys reached Sarah, they deposited their load in front of her with a flourish. Albert stood casually by, amused at the pageantry.

Sarah's gift was an elegant ten-pound box of luscious chocolates in handsome, beribboned wrappings. All of us were equally as overwhelmed by it as the four-man escort had been. That never-to-be-forgotten box of candy was worthy of every bit of the pomp and panache the fun-loving boys concocted for its presentation.

Chapter 6

BOOK LEARNING

Schools were not accessible to children in rural Horry County in the first decade of the century. Education of necessity began with private tutoring at home, by Mamma at the start. Lalla and Sarah received less instruction from her than Charlotte because maternal duties had multiplied with the size of the family. Cousin Nina Lewis, who later entered the teaching profession, came to live with us a while, and she took up the instruction where Mamma left off. Nina was succeeded by Tom, whom Papa hired to tutor the three elder girls. A schoolroom was improvised on the second floor.

Tom took his duties lightly. Having casually assigned Charlotte a long, tedious sum to work out on her slate, given Lalla a theme to write, and directed Sarah to copy a line a specified number of times, he folded his arms behind his neck and snoozed. Meanwhile the girls concentrated conscientiously on their assignments. Tom's nickname for Sarah was "Hit," and one of the memorable lines she painstakingly copied countless times for her tutor was: "My name is Hit."

Eventually parents of the farm community organized their own school and paid the salary of a teacher from private funds. A 17-year-old girl, Stuart Curry, of York County, was employed to teach in the country school and was furnished room and board free of charge in our home. Stuart, Charlotte, and Lalla walked to school, a distance of about three miles. Not long after the start of the term, Tom began picking Stuart up after school in his buggy and driving her home. Charlotte and Lalla walked, in the company of other children most of the way.

Later the girls understood why Tom and Stuart always rode home alone, leaving them to walk. Stuart was pretty and vivacious and Tom was quite susceptible. Both being in daily propinquity, it was only natural that they should fall in love. They were married the first Christmas after Stuart's arrival and continued to live in the same household.

When Stuart stopped teaching, Charlotte, Lalla, and Sarah attended the one-room country school at Hickory Hill. Cousin Alma Lewis was the teacher. She had no facilities for punishing troublemakers in private,

as she would have preferred, but had to resort to the hickory stick in full view of all her pupils.

Each Friday was recitation day. For her first performance Lalla had memorized Robert Louis Stevenson's poem "The Cow":

The friendly cow all red and white,
I love with all my heart;
She gives me cream with all her might,
To eat with apple-tart.

She wanders lowing here and there,
And yet she cannot stray,
All in the pleasant open air,
The pleasant light of day;

And blown by all the winds that pass
And wet with all the showers,
She walks among the meadow grass
And eats the meadow flowers.

She went glibly through the first stanza and was well into the second when she looked up and saw the faces of the audience staring at her with fixed attention. Her mind suddenly went blank. The audience continued to gaze. She floundered, trying to pick up the carefully memorized lines of the poem, but the once-familiar words eluded her. She saw some of the children hide their giggles behind their hands. In ignominy, she rushed to her seat in a burst of tears.

On their way home from school one day Debbie Dot Holt asked Charlotte and Lalla to stop by her house for a visit. Inside, an appetizing aroma drew their attention to an iron pot resting in the fireplace. They discovered a potful of field peas and ham fat that had been simmering all day on the coals. Debbie Dot passed out plates and forks and the hungry girls feasted on the savory peas. Resuming their walk, Charlotte and Lalla heard a rustling in the tall grass along the roadside and stopped to investigate. Parting the rushes, they were horror-stricken to find themselves looking straight into a writhing nest of immense diamond-back rattlesnakes.

Charlotte, recognizing danger when she saw it, broke out in a dead run toward home. Lalla, who knew no fear, instinctively picked up a dead limb from the roadside and flailed at the snakes, natural enemies by divine decree. Looking back to see if Lalla was following, Charlotte witnessed the assault and saw the old branch break in two each time it struck the ground. When her weapon had disintegrated, Lalla left

the scene of battle and rejoined her sister. Nonchalantly they walked the rest of the way home. The all-important business of school affairs so far outweighed the snake adventure that it was only an incident of passing thought.

The next fall Charlotte and Lalla went to stay with Uncle Allard and Aunt Bertie Lewis in order to attend the public school at Green Sea for a term. Miss Sadie Derham was their teacher. During the study period the first day Lalla ran down the aisle to the teacher's desk, her full skirt swinging around her short legs. She threw her arms around Miss Derham and drew her ear close to her lips. In a hot, high whisper she delivered her urgent message. Miss Derham directed her outside to a tree which provided a protective, vision-blocking trunk.

After Charlotte and Lalla took what they considered a thorough sponge bath each night, Aunt Bertie handed them a fresh basin of warm water with the directive "Scrub those crusty knees." After only one week at Green Sea, homesickness overcame them and they sacrificed their opportunity at better education for the free, accustomed ways of home.

A natural-born speed reader, Charlotte became an early and avaricious bookworm. Papa was hard pressed to keep her supplied with books. Upon her discovery of the classic story "George Washington and the Cherry Tree," a spontaneous compulsion impelled her to share it. Not finding any of her sisters around, she raced to the commissary, fairly bursting with new knowledge. Tenants milled about the store, selecting their rations for the week ahead. Papa was filling orders, busy as a bee in a tar bucket, as he would say. Charlotte surveyed the sizable assemblage with satisfaction. Fired with a missionary zeal to enlighten all benighted souls present, she shouted into the crowd: "George Washington never told a lie!"

Her words passed unnoticed. Positive the customers had not heard her above the hubbub, she climbed atop the sugar barrel. In a loud, ringing voice she again proclaimed: "George Washington never told a lie!"

A deep hush followed. All eyes came to rest on her. Charlotte cast a glance at Papa behind the counter. She saw him drop his measuring scoop and glare at her over the rim of his spectacles. His reproving eyes spelled trouble. She jumped down from the barrel and tore out of the store.

Papa abandoned the store and took after her. He caught her in the corn field and gave her a sound spanking. She knew what the punishment was for, and he knew that she knew. It was not for being a smart aleck and exhibitionist, nor for interfering with work or trade.

It was for saying "lie," a bad word not supposed to cross the lips of a well-bred child, least of all a girl. Charlotte crawled under the company bed to weep in solitude.

A few months remained in the school year when we moved to Marion after Papa's retirement. Our cousins, the Altman boys of Galivant's Ferry, teased us by painting a terrifying portrait of the Marion school superintendent. Their dark report was that he kept an electric spanking machine in his office. Papa himself took Charlotte, Lalla, and Sarah to be enrolled in school. Ushered into the august presence of the superintendent to be appropriately graded, they trembled beneath their new galatea dresses. During the conference they cast furtive glances about the office, half hoping and half dreading to catch sight of the fearsome automatic spanker.

The superintendent, Mr. Easterling, administered a test to each child to gain an idea of their respective scholastic levels. Sarah and Lalla passed their tests satisfactorily. Charlotte was given a problem in long division, a method of arithmetic she had never been taught, and was defeated from the start. As a result of the tests, Mr. Easterling placed Charlotte and Lalla in the third grade and Sarah in the second. The following fall Charlotte and Lalla sat at a double desk in the fourth grade. When Lalla was to be observed copying everything Charlotte wrote, Charlotte was advanced to the fifth grade.

One of her new classmates asked Charlotte, "What does your father do?"

Perplexed, Charlotte thought the matter over for a moment. It had never occurred to her that fathers were expected to do anything. With the mental image of a father who read continually, dozed on the porch, told entertaining stories, and punished naughty children, her considered reply was: "He doesn't do anything."

In search of diversion in his retirement days, Papa established a daily beat about the town, including the stores of George McCarrell, Maxey Dickson, and Jess Brown. With Foy, then of pre-school age, tightly clasping his index finger, he started for the schoolhouse, always the first stop. He loved to watch the children march into the building by classes. After Papa's death, Foy accompanied Mamma on her errands in much the same way, grabbing a firm hold on her long, full skirt. If Mamma was too pressed to bother with her, Foy pleaded: "Please let me go, Mamma. I won't beg for anything." That promise always turned the trick.

Our meager wardrobes sometimes necessitated Mamma's washing and ironing middy blouses and skirts at night so that we could wear them to school the next day. Charlotte and Lalla gave enthusiastic

accounts of the variety and lavish supply of dresses one of their classmates possessed.

"Mamma, her mother makes her the prettiest dresses. She has a new one on nearly every day," Charlotte reported.

"And all her petticoats have lace trimming," added Lalla.

"Today everything she had on was brand new," continued Charlotte, "even to her socks and hair ribbon."

"The dress she wore today had smocking on it," Lalla recalled.

Mamma listened to their glowing reports. Quietly she said, as though sharing a confidence, "Well, you see, her mother has to make pretty clothes for her. She isn't a pretty little girl. Her ears are large and she has a sallow complexion."

The girls pondered her remark in silence, perusing the interesting new avenue of thought it opened.

Then, "Mamma, am I pretty?" ventured Lalla.

Mamma had not intended her words to suggest any such inference. Never one to countenance vanity, she shut up like a clam. "Pretty is as pretty does," she said curtly, bustling off to the kitchen.

We had come to Marion from an isolated farm community where there had been little association with other children and no inoculation against diseases. Public school brought us for the first time into contact with scores of children, carriers of all manner of germs against which we had not been immunized. A few months after the move we came down with mumps, three types of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken pox, and whooping cough. Our large upstairs bedroom was a veritable infirmary during the first year in Marion.

When Lalla had typhoid fever, the parlor was converted into a bedroom for her. Kind-hearted folk of Marion kept a constant flow of food delicacies coming to the house, but Lalla's diet was closely guarded and she could not partake of them. One day Mrs. James Bacot Owens, reputed to be one of Marion's best cooks, brought us a scrumptious chocolate cake and it was momentarily placed on a table in Lalla's room. Left unsupervised, Lalla could not resist sampling it and suffered a severe relapse as a result. Her life hung in the balance for the following week.

Sarah had pneumonia when she was in the sixth grade. She too was put to bed in the parlor to save steps. The battle for her life was waged with old-time remedies, penicillin being unknown. Sarah despised raw eggs but, whipped into milk or orange juice, they were her main sustenance. Before accepting the glass, she always asked: "Mamma, are there any eggs in this drink?"

"No," Mamma reassured her, having no qualms at her misrepresentation of the truth. Only then would Sarah take the nourishment.

Outside the room the other girls took Mamma to task for telling a straight-faced untruth. "Well, she wouldn't have drunk it if I had told her the truth," Mamma replied, "and she has to have the sustenance to get well."

As a schoolroom project, all Sarah's classmates wrote letters to her. The news of school events and expressions of concern helped to revitalize her. Prayers for her recovery went up all over town, individually and collectively. At last Dr. Zack Smith announced to the uneasy family: "She's going through the crisis now." Lalla withdrew to the front porch and cried. Sarah pulled through the crisis and little by little regained her strength and health.

To ward off influenza during the epidemic of 1918, Mamma placed portions of asafetida in small bags and tied them around our necks. Another preventative she used was the root of Jerusalem oak weed cut into segments and worn around the neck. In spite of our precautions, Lalla was the only one to escape the Spanish influenza. She wore an antiseptic mask to administer to us. With others dying all around, we were fortunate to come out of it with only the loss of Mamma's hearing in one ear.

Grady McMillan, one of the first boys from Marion to enlist in World War I, came to the school at Mr. Easterling's request to teach the children to march. Enthusiastically we obeyed his drill instructions and learned to march with military precision, patriotism and love of country mounting in our hearts with every step. All school children were enlisted to promote the sale of Liberty bonds and stamps. Charlotte and Lalla were fired with enthusiasm for the cause. Zealously they knitted wash cloths for the soldiers, using thread supplied by the Red Cross. School loyalty, civic pride, love of country, and zeal for liberty and victory were at fever pitch. The mere remembrance of those rousing days makes the heart beat faster now with the same heady emotions.

Chapter 7

ON WITHLACOCHEE IN MARION

In the spring of 1912 Papa turned the supervision of the farm over to Tom and we moved to a home he bought, sight unseen, in Marion, the town of his birth. It was a six-room, two-story "single" house on Withlacoochee Avenue. Amid the disruption and confusion of the move, a hack drove up and stopped in front of the house. The driver dismounted and appeared at our doorway laden with a giant tray of food for the tired and hungry family. Complete with napery, cutlery, and beverages, the dinner was sent with the compliments of the Negro cafe proprietor whom Papa had patronized a dozen or more years before.

During our first summer in Marion we were restless and homesick for the farm. We were too new in town to have many friends and there were no children in the immediate neighborhood to play with.

Taking note of our nostalgia, Mamma proposed a brilliant idea. "Would you children like for me to send for Aunt Sabra and have her come spend a week with you?" she asked.

"Oh, yes!" we chorused. The whole family loved Aunt Sabra dearly. To see her would be as good as a visit to the farm.

Mamma wrote Tom to put Aunt Sabra on the train, prepared to stay with us a week. In high glee we went to the station to meet her, each carrying a gift—snuff, a middy blouse, and other items we knew she would enjoy.

One afternoon during the visit, Mamma asked, "Would you children like to take Aunt Sabra to a motion picture? She's never seen one, you know."

Squeals of approval and delight erupted. We tidied ourselves at once and set out for Main Street, taking a short cut through the woods. At the theater we took seats near the front. The picture being shown was the story of a gypsy woman who had been betrayed by her lover and was bent on revenge.

Aunt Sabra was spellbound by the miracle of the live action taking place before her eyes. Unconscious of camera, screen, or projector, she accepted the scenes as real and actual—horses racing across the plains, flesh-and-blood men and women making love, wagons, trains, trees, all flashing past her eyes in quick procession. Living and breathing with

the action, she voiced her ecstasy in rapturous exclamations. "My! Ain't she a sight!" she exclaimed once. And again, "Look at that horse go!" Unconscious of the presence of anyone other than her beloved "chillun," she was completely engrossed and uninhibited.

The story reached an exciting climax. The leading lady discovered the wrong her lover had done to her and resolved to hunt him down and kill him. Aunt Sabra was entranced as the betrayed woman flew into a rage and began stalking her prey. The camera closed in on the angry, vengeful face.

"Jesus!" Aunt Sabra moaned.

The moment of crisis came. The woman had trapped the villain in his lair and was creeping up to stab him in the back. The screen showed a close-up as she drew nearer. For the first time Aunt Sabra noticed the dagger the gypsy held close to her side. She gave an audible gasp of awareness. The image of the murderous woman loomed larger and larger as she came closer . . . closer . . .

No longer could Aunt Sabra sit unmoved by the suspense and threat of danger. "Good Gawd!" she burst out, terror-stricken. "She's got a knife!"

With a frantic arm, she swept all four children out of their seats to the floor. She fell to her knees and ducked her head under the seat in front.

By the time the astounded children had scrambled back into their seats, regained their composure, and allayed Aunt Sabra's fright, the picture had ended. The girls lamented that they had missed the moment when the dagger had found its mark. Aunt Sabra remained convinced she had acted barely in time to save their lives.

Marion offered other experiences the girls had never enjoyed in the country. When Ringling Brothers announced a performance during our first autumn in Marion, Papa planned at once to go. Knowing Mamma was wary of circus hawkers and performers and had no relish at all for the attraction, he chose to be devious in approaching the matter.

"The circus is coming to town Saturday," he remarked casually.

"Yes, I heard," Mamma responded.

"You want to go?" he asked.

"No, I don't care a thing about it. Do you?"

"Well, not really. But the children have never seen one and I think one of us should take them. I will go for the sake of the children."

Papa took us and enjoyed our hilarity as much as the performance. Of course, he had not fooled Mamma for one moment.

Mamma's enthusiasm for the Chataqua, which presented a series in Marion annually, was another story. She sacrificed in other areas in order that we might have tickets. For the first time we heard Swiss yodellers, Sousa's marching band, and concert artists. We saw popular stage plays—"Come Out of the Kitchen," "The Gingham Girl," and others. All of its programs were high-level entertainment.

One of Marion's major attractions was the public library, which we visited constantly. For home reading our parents subscribed to several magazines for us, among them *Little Folks' Magazine*, *Saint Nicholas*, and *The Youth's Companion*. We eagerly awaited each forthcoming issue.

To encourage the beautification of Marion, the Civic League offered a prize to the child growing the prettiest flower garden. Possessing an innate love of gardening and a highly competitive nature, Lalla entered the contest. Her garden of balsam, zinnias, phlox, and marigolds was awarded the blue ribbon. As much as the coveted prize, she cherished Mamma's accolade: "Lalla, there's not a lazy bone in your body." The Protestant ethic, carefully implanted, showed gratifying signs of fertility.

Lalla was more successful with her flowers than Mamma with her nuts. Our cousin, Landy Altman, an agricultural agent at Ridgeland, brought Mamma some pecans of outstanding quality and size. She decided to plant a dozen or so of the nuts in the hope of establishing an avenue of trees. She knew the trees might not be true to the species of seed but she would welcome pecans of any variety. Carefully she planted and fertilized the pecans, watering the beds daily and watching for signs of growth. When after several weeks not a single sprout had appeared, she gave voice to her perplexity. Only then did the truth come out. Lalla confessed that she, hungry for pecans, had dug them up and eaten every one.

Daughters of a Confederate veteran, Charlotte, Lalla, and Sarah joined the Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter of the Children of the Confederacy. Through it they were thoroughly indoctrinated in the cause of the Confederacy, studying its military leaders, campaign strategy, and history. Each meeting featured war-time songs, such as "The Homespun Dress," "Dixie," and "The Bonnie Blue Flag." Lalla won a medal in a contest with her essay on Matthew Fontaine Maury, American naval officer.

Papa suffered an attack of pneumonia in 1914 and never got over its effects. During his last illness his brother Masons maintained constant vigil at his bedside. When he was breathing his last, they sum-

moned the family and we gathered around his bed. He passed away on October 27, 1914, at the age of 69.

Blessed with six strapping brothers and a county sheriff for a father, Mamma never lacked physical protection in the home until Papa's death. As her health began to decline, the task of defending an all-feminine household became more than she could face. Jumpy and apprehensive, she was almost afraid of her own shadow. On a black, gusty night following Papa's death, she tiptoed to Charlotte's bed and shook her eleven-year-old awake. It was past midnight. "Lottie! I hear somebody banging on the door downstairs. I want you to go and see who it is," she said through chattering teeth.

Mamma's hoarse whisper was enough to make the hair stand on end. "I don't want to go by myself," Charlotte quavered. "Make Lalla go with me."

Lalla, who had also awakened, immediately pulled the sheet over her head and sank out of sight beneath the covers.

"You go, too, then, Lalla," Mamma insisted, quaking with fright.

The youngsters crept downstairs to the front door. They heard the insistent banging but could not see through the opaque glass panes. With Mamma and two little sisters cowering in the background, they jerked the door open. No one was there. The vacant threshold did nothing to allay their fears. The inky darkness and blustering wind heightened the eerie sensation that spirits were abroad. Trying to convince themselves that a loose shutter or flapping screen had occasioned the knocking, they closed the door and scampered upstairs. Back in their warm beds, they fell asleep to the cadence of the roistering wind.

The next time Uncle Jimmie, who was sheriff of Horry County, came to see us, Mamma told him of her highly nervous state. She confessed that when weak-kneed panic seized her, she relied on Charlotte. Uncle Jimmie called for Papa's pistol. Mamma dug it out of the closet and gingerly placed it in his hands. He examined it and pronounced it in good working order. Weapon in hand, he started for the door, calling, "Lottie, come out in the yard with me."

Charlotte accompanied him to the vacant lot next door. "I'm going to teach you to shoot this pistol, Lottie," said Uncle Jimmie. He showed her how to load and fire. He placed targets and had her practice marksmanship until her aim was accurate. When he was satisfied with her ability to handle the revolver, they returned to the house.

"Mary, you need not be afraid any longer," Uncle Jimmie said reassuringly. "This girl can shoot as well as any of my deputies."

Mamma's heart swelled with pride and relief. Reasoning that Uncle Jimmie's extravagant praise was designed to bolster Mamma's spirits, Charlotte decided to join the conspiracy. She made a great show of sleeping with the pistol under her pillow, and Mamma began to feel somewhat easier.

One night, thinking she heard a prowler in the house, Mamma stole to Charlotte's bed and roused her with an icy touch. "Lottie!" she called in her grim, ghostly half-whisper that chilled Charlotte's marrow at the start. "Lottie, there's somebody in the house. Go downstairs and see who it is!"

Charlotte sprang out of bed, trying to conceal her terror. "Let me get my pistol," she said, with a posture of bravado. Revolver at the ready, she performed a thorough house patrol. Finding the outside doors secured and all rooms undisturbed, she returned relieved to bed.

Only one other time did Mamma sound the alarm in the dead of night. It was summer and our peas in the adjacent field were in full season. Passing a window, Mamma glanced out into the bright moonlight. To her consternation, she saw several figures bending to the task of picking peas. She hastily awoke Charlotte.

"Lottie! Some people are out in the pea patch picking the peas!"

Charlotte jumped out of bed, the other girls with her. From the window all five of us watched the shadowy figures knee-deep in peas. Charlotte was poised to shoot, if ordered.

Emboldened, Mamma called out: "What are you doing there?"

The pickers paid no heed, unaware that a lethal weapon was trained on them. She shouted again, "Leave those peas alone!"

In their own good time the trespassers vanished with their loot into the night, and Charlotte restored her pistol to its customary hiding place.

One summer evening we were engrossed in separate activities in the living room, conscious that an electrical storm was brewing. Suddenly a sharp click terrified us, and we saw a ball of fire roll along the floor, between us and the fireplace, and travel out the window. Simultaneously came a deafening clap of thunder. A subsequent inspection of the premises showed some chimney bricks knocked loose and scorches on the framework of the house. We all stood in awe of lightning after that, agreeing with our kinsman, Mr. Gaskins, who said: "When God Almighty speaks, it's time for man to be silent."

The house had only a fireplace for heat. Foy was standing on the hearth one day, her cold posterior exposed to the warm glow, when her dress caught fire. She turned in alarm to run to Mamma, but Charlotte, alert to the danger, rushed to her to extinguish the blaze,

using her bare hands to smother the flames. Her palms and fingers were blistered but Foy was unscathed.

With one brother a county sheriff and others of loquacious nature, Mamma was familiar with much of the chicanery, villainy, and crime that went on in the adjoining counties of Marion and Horry. Interested in genealogy, she was rather well acquainted with the backgrounds of residents in both counties. Upon being introduced to someone, her first question was likely to be, "Who's your pa?" The reply to that question usually enabled her to place a person's ancestry.

After school one day Charlotte asked Mamma if she might go play with a certain classmate.

"What's her papa's name?" Mamma inquired.

When Charlotte told her, the name seemed to recall something to Mamma's mind. After a moment's reflection, she said, "No, I don't want you to go."

"Why, Mamma? She's a nice little girl. She wants me to go see her. Why can't I go?"

Pressed for a reply, Mamma blurted, "Because her grandfather was arrested for stealing hogs."

Sooner or later a similar request would be made to visit another friend. When Mamma became adamant in her refusal, Charlotte knew without asking that it was for some such reason as "Because her grandpa ran off to Georgia to escape a jail sentence."

Mamma bought one of the first Edisons sold in Marion. We enjoyed playing the records for our friends—war-time songs, hymns, popular tunes, Hawaiian music, and band numbers. One humorous record in song told of a man, hunting on Sunday, being treed by a bear and praying:

"Lawd, if you can't help me,
For goodness sake, don't you help that bear!"

That one record amused Uncle Willie so much he went home to Aynor and bought an Edison of his own.

One of Charlotte's classmates, Jessie Gasque Hamilton, invited her to go home with her from school one day. The Hamiltons lived on the second floor of a Main Street establishment in quarters adjoining their photographic studio. Charlotte was surprised to learn that Jessie Gasque had been trained to take photographs. Remembering that Foy, unborn when the other girls were snapped on the farm by an itinerant photographer, had never had her picture taken, she decided then and there to make an appointment with Jessie Gasque to take it. In preparation for the sitting, she starched and ironed Foy's white dotted

Swiss dress. On the appointed date she helped her dress, painstakingly tying the sash and the big hair bow. Presented at the studio by Charlotte and posed by Jessie Gasque, Foy sat for her first picture at the age of eight, pert and pleased in her ribbons and bows.

Sarah spent one summer with Uncle Willie and Aunt Alice Lewis on their farm, "Pinetucky," near Aynor to work in tobacco and earn some spending money. Her job was "handing." After tobacco was cut, it was brought in drags to the tobacco barn, dumped on tables, strung on poles, and hung in the barn to be cured. There were two operations to be performed in securing the tobacco to the pole—handing and tying. The hander would pick up three or four leaves from the pile on the table and, holding the stems evenly together, pass them to the person doing the tying. He, in turn, would loop twine over the stems and secure the bunch to the pole. A child or any inexperienced person could perform the simple task of handing.

During the weeks she worked Sarah accumulated a sizable sum of cash. When she was ready to leave, Uncle Willie put her on the train at Chadbourn. Her replenished purse gave her a feeling of triumph. When the train reached Marion, Sarah glanced through the window and saw Mamma and her sisters at the platform to meet her. Eager to greet them after her long absence, she hurried off the train. Not until the train was pulling out of the station did she think of her purse. In her haste she had left it on the seat and never saw it again.

Money was tight in our day. Determined to give her daughters an education, Mamma spent little on non-essentials. To ease the high cost of living in Marion, she ordered food supplies of meat, potatoes, lard, water-ground meal, sausage, and the like from the farm. Tenants periodically delivered produce to her by the wagon load. The men prepared a bank in the back yard for storing the sweet potatoes they brought and packed the other provisions in the storehouse.

Mamma also saved on her grocery bill by raising carrots, squash, string beans, Sieva beans, peanuts, tomatoes, corn, peas, lettuce, cabbage, onions, collards, and salad greens in her garden. When she had a surplus of home-grown vegetables, she would have one of us take her produce into town and peddle it or trade it for bread, milk, or other necessary grocery items. Totally lacking in salesmanship ability, we hated to do it.

The price of cotton had declined to five cents a pound, and cotton planters were suffering. When there was nothing else to put on the table, Mamma served hominy and onion gravy or stewed tomatoes. Her aromatic rolls were delicious with country butter. Lacking an ice box, she often made cold tea from the cool artesian water available

nearby. She made lye soap from excess grease and fat, as she had learned to do in her girlhood home.

Mamma also raised chickens, nursing them as though they were babies. The biddies and young chickens did not have the intuition to come in out of a hard rain, and Mamma often rushed out before a downpour to see them safely under cover. Sometimes she missed a few and, hearing their distressed cheeping later, she would go out in a deluge to rescue them. Those near drowning she brought into the house, wrapped them warmly, and placed them near the fireside or kitchen stove. When they had dried and revived, she returned them to their quarters. Sometimes she brought their life back by blowing her breath into their nostrils.

Various diseases assailed the chickens. When one refused to eat, Mamma would bring it in the house, cram it with cornbread softened in milk, and rub its gullet to ease the food down. She rubbed soothing salve on the combs of chickens with sorehead. Some of the fowls got what Mamma called "the pip." This disease caused a horny growth to appear under the tongue. Mamma would take a needle and deftly lift out the morbid excrescence. When a hen was swollen and critically ill, Mamma would know that an egg had broken internally. Her medications, however constant and painstaking, failed at times. Many chickens succumbed in spite of her diligent efforts to cure them.

Mamma dusted the chickens to kill and prevent mites. As a further precaution against the pests, she applied creosote to the nests, roosts, and other areas the chickens frequented. She clipped one of the wings of those chickens which were continually flying over the fence into her garden or the street.

Foy trained some of the chickens to eat from her hand and made pets of them. She named one of her favorite hens Rose Marie. Rose Marie followed her around the yard, prating continuously in dulcet, conciliatory tones. If Foy appeared on the porch with a fly swatter, Rose Marie quickly joined her, ready to snap up the flies as they were felled. Foy taught her to enjoy being picked up and petted. At the first movement to lift her, Rose Marie accommodated by squatting in readiness, chatting sociably all the while. Knowing Mamma's habit of wringing a chicken's neck as soon as she saw company drive up, Foy asked uneasily each time she found a chicken in the pot: "Mamma, is that Rose Marie?" According to her sisters, she would never eat chicken if she had previously seen the color of the feathers.

One summer Mamma canned some apples a friend gave her. Contemplating the residue of cores and peelings, she decided to utilize them by making some vinegar. She assembled the components in a

crock and set it on the back porch to ferment. Some days later a plumber came to repair the pump on the back porch. His work completed, he took leave with the admonition: "Mrs. Stevenson, I'm not going to report you, but you can be sure somebody will. Anybody who comes here is bound to find out you are making home brew."

An ardent member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mamma was appalled at the thought of a trifling crock of apple vinegar jeopardizing her reputation in the community. She never tried that economy trick again.

Mamma stretched our scant income to give Charlotte and Lalla the advantage of piano lessons from Miss Elmore Watson, a genuine artist in her field. Charlotte was playing her assigned piece one afternoon, Miss Watson seated dutifully at her elbow, when her undisciplined fingers struck the wrong keys and sounded a harsh, discordant chord. The grating sound unnerved Miss Watson, musical genius that she was, wounding her highly attuned sensibilities like the thrust of a sharp blade. Involuntarily she struck Charlotte's right wrist, knocking it off the keys. Charlotte played on stoically for the remainder of her period. Afterward she walked home glumly, holding her aching wrist.

By evening her hand and arm were swollen, discolored, and feverish, and Mamma took her to the doctor the next day. Finding that the wrist was dislocated, he put it back in place and rested the arm in a sling. Back at school, Charlotte was surrounded by classmates, all asking at once: "Lottie, what's the matter with your arm?"

"Miss Elmore Watson dislocated it," she replied pretentiously.

She aroused the curiosity of neighbors as she passed. Coming down their front walks to meet her, or parting the Virginia creeper vines surrounding their porches, they inquired: "Lottie, what happened to your arm?"

"Miss Elmore Watson dislocated it," was her ready, laconic reply.

Reveling in the unaccustomed interest and attention, she deviated from her usual route of travel to parade her bandaged limb in other areas of town. She gave full coverage to her injury and rather missed the conversation piece when she had to give up the bandage.

After the arm healed, Charlotte resumed music lessons, but not for long. She began to notice that, despite hours of practice and long months of study, she could never play any pieces for company except "Four Leaf Clover Waltz" or "Ben Hur's Chariot Race," while Lalla had moved on into themes with variations and compositions by master composers. She also noted that Sarah, a mere beginner, was already her rival in playing "Four Leaf Clover Waltz." Concluding that music

for her was a waste of money and the best years of her life, she rebelled at taking another lesson.

Charlotte developed a knack for designing and creating her own fashions, striving not so much for perfection as for a becoming effect. One summer she made an original model of black-and-white-checked gingham. In the skirt and sleeves she inserted a band of white organdy, appliqueing on it a gingham design. She recovered the frame of a discarded umbrella with the organdy-bordered checked fabric. Recognizing the completed outfit as a stunning creation, she put it on, picked up the matching parasol, and sashayed uptown. On the way she passed the Godbold-Stanley home, where Mrs. Godbold lived with her sisters and daughter. Excellent seamstresses, they took in sewing. From her porch Mrs. Godbold caught sight of Charlotte making her way uptown in her finery.

"Lottie!" she called. "Come here!"

Charlotte obligingly stepped up on the porch beside her.

"Let me see your dress. Did you make it?"

"Yes'm," answered Charlotte demurely.

"Uh-huh!" Mrs. Godbold nodded speculatively, giving Charlotte an appraising look from head to toe. She lifted the hem, turned it over to expose the wrong side, and scrutinized the seams. "You didn't French-fell it," she said, dropping the skirt abruptly. Her tone was one of disappointment, even of hurt, as though Charlotte had somehow betrayed the proud profession of couturière.

In planning ultimately to move to Columbia, where we could live at home and attend college, Mamma foresaw the need for a car. As usual, when faced with a problem or difficult decision, she slung her black alligator purse over her arm and announced, "I'm going to see Cousin Hub."

Cousin Herbert Lewis, Mamma's first cousin, was a banker in Marion. She found his counsel wise and, having no feminist learnings, deferred to his judgment in all things. On his recommendation, she bought a Dodge and hired some college boys to teach Charlotte and Lalla to drive.

Ready for her solo, Charlotte confidently started the motor to back the Dodge out of the garage. The car shot out like a flash and zoomed down the driveway, straight into a tree at the edge of the sidewalk. The gasoline tank split from the impact and fuel gushed from the full supply. Though shaken, Charlotte was not injured. She got out and all of us disconsolately surveyed the damage to the new car. Mamma disappeared into the house. When she came out, she was swinging her alligator purse on her arm.

"I'm going to see Cousin Hub," she called over her shoulder as she headed purposefully toward town.

When the car was repaired, the school superintendent suggested that Charlotte and Lalla use the school grounds for practice driving. Deserted for the summer, the area afforded ample space and complete privacy to perfect their technique. It was a major happening when the family piled in the car to visit relatives in Horry County. Mindful of the sand and slush around Galivant's Ferry, Mamma deemed it prudent to take a man along. Before embarking on a trip, she would call some young men of the girls' acquaintance and, utterly without guile or diplomacy, say: "We are going to Galivant's tomorrow and want you to come along to fix the tires."

Oddly enough, the boys readily accepted, and more than once they were called on to demonstrate their prowess in changing tires or pushing the car out of a mud bank.

Each day's events were weighty and absorbing. The past faded quickly from mind, too limited in variety and depth of experience to invite introspection or reflection. The future was vague, illusory, light-years away. Only the present was relevant and significant. It seemed to stretch endlessly before us, as limitless as the encompassing blue of the heavens.

All of a sudden, it now seems, Sarah was ready for college and the move to Columbia followed. With three daughters in college, Mamma began to rest on her laurels as family arbiter and disciplinarian, and the parent-child roles were all but reversed. She became a willing subject for our gentle retutoring. With a greening process to close in the generation gap, reprogramming to adjust to changing times and mores, and reformulation of goals in terms of contemporary currents, we set our sails for the shallows, flood tides, and sea-changes of the years ahead.

Epilogue

A LOVING PLACE

In recent years we Stevenson sisters returned to the old farm home in Horry to read inscriptions on tombstones and, if possible, to recover an old family Bible that was left in the attic, along with a box of farm records, when we moved to Marion. The farm land was sold about forty years ago and was broken up into small tracts.

The caretaker gave us permission to enter the house and to inspect the attic. We learned that the attic had been opened and cleared out when a window fan had been installed, and we found none of the records. The only remains we saw of the old Bible were a few loose pages from the Apocrypha.

We went to the family burying ground, around which Papa had strategically located his watermelon patch. The tombstones had been rooted up by hogs long ago, broken, and removed. We asked the caretaker if any of the descendants of the old-time laborers still lived on the farm.

"Yes," he replied. "Mary Ann's daughter is over there picking cotton right now."

"Mary Ann was my old nurse!" exclaimed Lalla.

"Could we speak to Mary Ann's daughter?" Charlotte inquired.

"Sure. I'll go with you to the field and call her over so you can talk to her," the caretaker volunteered.

He called Mary Ann's daughter and she came to greet us. We introduced ourselves. She remembered us at once. To Charlotte she said companionably, "Me and you's the same year's chillun."

In other words, she and Charlotte were born the same year.

"We used to have such happy times here," Charlotte reminded her. "We remember how much we loved your mother and Aunt Sabra and all the rest. I just wonder if it really was as good and sweet a place to be as I remember it."

"Yes," said Mary Ann's daughter, dreamily, her gaze shifting to the far horizon. "Yes, this was a loving place."

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